US Army Corps
of Engineers®
Rock Island District

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
for
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Archives Search Report

For

FORT NIAGARA

Project Number C02NY061303
Youngstown, New York

16 November 1999

FINAL

200-1e
C02NY061303_01.02_0003_a

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 1600
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-4301

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:
CEHNC-OE-DC (200-1c) 16 November 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District,
Rock Island, ATTN: CENCR-ED-D, (Bob Hoffman)
Clock Tower Bldg., P.O. Box 2004,
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Report (ASR) and Fact Sheet for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following ASR and Fact Sheet has been finalized:

PROJECT NUMBER:	SITE NAME:
C02NY061303	Fort Niagara
D01MA045001	Great Neck Target Range
J09AZ043905	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.5
J09AZ043906	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.6
J09AZ043907	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.7
F10OR053801	Portland Army Air Base
D01MA045301	Tisbury Great Pond
B08SD036402	Rapid City Small Arms Range Annex

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheet. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheet.

3. Fact sheet, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASR.

4. Subject ASR is considered to be final when enclosed fact sheet, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

CEHNC-OE-C (b) c)

16 November 1999

SUBJECT: [illegible] of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Report for (ASR) [illegible] Sites for Defense Environmental Restoration Program--Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

5. If you have any questions concerning this action, please call me at 256-[illegible], DSN 760-[illegible], or facsimile 256-895-1798.

FOR THE [illegible] OF ENGINEERS:
[illegible] AM

6 Encls

DANNY R. MARCUS
Archives Search Report Manager
for Ordnance and Explosives Team

DISCLAIMER

The purpose of this archives search report is to present the findings of research undertaken for this specific Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) property. All of the factual information found during the research is included in this "Findings" volume. Reference may be made in this volume to a separate "Conclusions and Recommendations" volume. In some instances, the Conclusions and Recommendations volume contained recommendations of individuals performing the analysis that may contain inferences or conjecture not supported in subsequent reviews. Because these statements are not always factual in nature, the US Army Corps of Engineers has determined the Conclusions and Recommendations volumes, where they exist, do not necessarily represent the opinion of the USACE and are not available for public release. The Risk Assessment Code (RAC) form that was contained in the Conclusions and Recommendations volume has been inserted in a separate Appendix of this finalized report.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE

FINDINGS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT FOR FORT NIAGARA YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

16 November 1999

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The following persons provided support as indicated.

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

1. INTRODUCTION

a. **Subject and Purpose**

(1) This report presents the findings of a historical records search and site inspections for ordnance and explosives (OE) located at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York (See plate 1). The investigation was performed under the authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP FUDS).

(2) The investigation focused on a 284.5-acre tract that was known as Fort Niagara. The existing U.S. Coast Guard Station and Building Number 88, consisting of approximately 4 acres, were investigated under INPR Site No.C02NY1006 (See Documents E-6 and E-7).

(3) The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site for potential OE presence to include conventional ammunition and chemical warfare material (CWM). Experienced ordnance experts through thorough evaluation of historical records, interviews, and on-site visual inspection results conducted the investigation.

b. **Scope**

(1) This report presents the site history, site description, real estate ownership information, and confirmed ordnance presence (prior to and after site closure), based on available records, interviews, site inspections, and analyses. The analyses provide a complete evaluation of all information to assess current day potential ordnance presence where actual ordnance presence has not been confirmed.

(2) For the purpose of this report, OE presence consists of live ammunition, live ammunition components, CWM or explosives that have been lost, abandoned, discarded, buried, fired, or thrown from demolition pits or burning pads. These items were either manufactured, purchased, stored, used, and/or disposed of by the War Department/Department of Defense. Such ammunition/components are no longer under

accountable record control of any DOD organization or activity.

(3) **Expended** small arms ammunition (.50 cal or smaller) is **not** considered OE presence. OE further includes "explosive soil" that refers to any mixture in soil, sands, clays, etc., such that the mixture itself is explosive. Generally, 10 percent or more by weight of explosives in a soil mixture is considered explosive soil.

2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

a. DERP FUDS Inventory Project Report

A DERP FUDS Inventory Project Report (INPR) for Fort Niagara, Site No: C02NY061300, was conducted on 6 September 1996 (See Table 2-1 and Documents E-1 and E-3). At that time, the Findings and Determination Eligibility (FDE), dated 25 September 1996, found that the site had been formerly used by the Department of Defense and as such was eligible under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (See document E-2). A Risk Assessment Code (RAC) of 3 was assigned to the former Fort Niagara Ranges.

TABLE 2-1
DERP-FUDS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT PROJECTS

Project Number	DERP Category	Present Phase	Comments	Location
C02NY061301	CON/HTRW	EE/CA	UST Removal	11 Sites
C02NY061302	HTRW	EE/CA	Lead Soil Screening	Range Areas
C02NY061303	OE	SI	Ordnance or Explosive Presence	Range Areas

b. Other Investigations

No other pertinent investigations or inspections were discovered during the ASR process.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

a. Existing Land Usage

All Areas are located north of Youngstown, New York. Areas A, B, C, and D are currently located within the boundary of Fort Niagara State Park. Niagara State Park also controls riparian rights to Area E. Area F belongs to the State of New York.

TABLE 3-1
CURRENT LAND USAGE

Area	Former Usage	Present Owner	Present Usage	Size/ Acres	Comments
A	Rifle Range / 1000" Machine Gun Range	State of New York	State Park	53.156	See Plate 3
B	Pistol Range/ Antiaircraft Range	State of New York	State Park	*.572	See Plate 3
C	Skeet Range	State of New York	State Park	*.116	See Plate 3
D	Remaining Land	State of New York	State Park	*230.656	See Plate 3
E	Offshore Dump	State of New York	Lake Ontario	1.653	See Plate 3
F	90mm Firing Fan	State of New York	Lake Ontario	41,134.965	See Plate 3
*FDE acreage					
Total approximate acreage				41,421.118	

b. **Climatic Data**

(1) Fort Niagara is located near the mean position of the polar front (See Reference B-70). Its weather is varied and changeable, characteristic of the latitude. Wide seasonal swings of temperature from hot to cold are tempered by the proximity of Lakes Erie and Ontario. Lake Erie lies to the southwest, the direction of the prevailing wind. Wind flow throughout the year is somewhat higher due to this exposure. The vigorous interplay of warm and cold air masses during the winter and early spring months causes one or more windstorms.

(2) The spring season is more cloudy and cooler than points not affected by the cold lake. Spring growth of vegetation is retarded, protecting it from late spring frosts. With heavy winter ice accumulations in the lake, typical spring conditions are delayed until late May or early June.

(3) Summer comes suddenly in mid-June. Lake breezes temper the extreme heat of the summer season. Temperatures of 90° F and above are infrequent. There is more summer sunshine here than in any other section of the state. Due to the stabilizing effects of Lake Ontario, thunderstorms are relatively infrequent. Most of them are caused by frontal actions.

(4) Autumn has long, dry periods and is frost free usually until mid-October. Cloudiness increases in November, continuing mostly cloudy throughout the winter and early spring. Snow flurries of the lake begin in mid-November or early December. Outbreaks of Arctic air in December and throughout the winter months produce locally heavy snowfalls from the lake. At the same time, temperatures of well below zero over Canada and the Midwest are raised 10 to 30 degrees in crossing the lakes. Only on rare occasions do polar air masses drop southward from eastern Hudson Bay across Lake Ontario without appreciable warming.

c. **Topography**

Fort Niagara is located on the triangular point of land at the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Ontario. It consists mostly of a flat, level plain with heavy woods on the eastern side (See Photographs K-11, K-12, K-13, and Map L-2).

d. **Geology and Soils**

The soil of the former Fort Niagara is comprised of two primary soils or soil series (See Reference B-53).

(1) The Rhinebeck (Rb) series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately fine textured and medium textured soils. These soils are formed in calcarerous lacustrine deposits of silt and clay. They are nearly level to gently sloping and occur in the basins of old glacial lakes. It has a very dark grayish brown silt loam surface layer that is neutral and about 8 inches thick. This layer is underlain by friable, grayish brown silt loam 2 inches thick. It is neutral and contains many prominent mottles. The subsoil is between depths of 10 and 23 inches. It consists of firm, plastic, dark grayish brown heavy silty clay loam that is mottled and neutral. Next is a very firm, calcareous substratum that consists of brown silty clay loam and thin lenses of silt. It has many mottles and some thin, pinkish-white streaks of lime. The seasonal high water table rises to within 1 foot of the surface early in the spring and in excessively wet periods. Most roots are confined to the uppermost 20 inches of soil.

(2) The Hudson (Hn) series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils that have a medium-textured or moderately fine textured surface layer and a moderately fine textured or fine textured subsoil. These soils formed in glacial lake sediments that are chiefly high-lime silt and clay. The soils are level to steep and occupy glacial lake areas where the landscape is being dissected by erosion.

Hudson soil has a dark grayish-brown silt loam surface layer that is slightly acid and 8 inches thick. The surface layer is underlain by a brown silt loam leached layer that is friable, slightly acid, and 4 inches thick. The subsoil is between depths of 12 and 30 inches. It is brown to dark-brown, firm silty clay loam to a depth of 20 inches and is firm, brown silty clay below that depth. The upper part of the subsoil is slightly acid to neutral, and the lower part is neutral to mildly alkaline (calcacerous). The calcacerous substratum is firm, brown heavy silt loam. The seasonal high water table rises to about 18 inches below the surface during the excessively wet periods early in the spring. Rooting is mostly in the uppermost 24 inches, but a few roots extend below this depth.

e. **Hydrology**

The water table can be found at within 1 foot of the surface in the Rhinebeck series and within 18 inches in the Hudson series in early spring (See Reference B-53). There are at least three distinct groundwater flow regimes in the bedrock. The uppermost regime consists of fracture zones in the Guelph and Lockport Formations, within which hydraulic conductivity, hydraulic head measurements, and geochemical analysis indicate active groundwater circulation primarily discharging towards the Niagara Gorge and Escarpment. Underlying the Lockport Formation are an overpressure (high hydraulic head) regime in the Clinton-Upper Cataract-Lower Queenston Formation and an underpressured (low hydraulic head) regime in the Lower Cataract-Upper Queenston Formation. In both regimes, geochemical analyses and permiability measurements indicate very old and saline groundwater which probably has undergone minimal migration since pre-Pleistocene time (See Reference B-76).

f. **Natural Resources**

No Federally listed endangered or threatened species are known to be on the site. However a full environmental survey of the site has never been accomplished (See Interview I-1, Reference B-68, and Letter M-1).

g. **Historical/Cultural Resources**

The entire site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Numerous archeological sites and historic buildings exist on the site. The State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) should be contacted

prior to conducting any operations. (See Document H-39 and Letter M-2)

TABLE 3-2
NATURAL, HISTORICAL, & CULTURAL RESOURCES

Resource Classification	Type	Comment
Wildlife	None Listed	
Vegetation	None Listed	
Historical	Structures/ Artifacts	Entire Site
Cultural	Artifacts	Entire Site

4. HISTORICAL ORDNANCE PRESENCE

a. **Chronological Site Summary**

(1) In August 1796, United States troops first took possession of Fort Niagara from the British under the terms of the Jay Treaty of 1794(See Reference B-67).

(2) In June 1812, the United States declared war on Great Britain. On October 13, 1812, the garrison was ordered to create a diversion for the Battle of Queenston Heights by commencing bombardment of the British garrison at Fort George on the Canadian side of the Niagara River. The return fire was so heavy as to cause the American garrison to abandon the Fort. However, it was quickly reoccupied.

(3) On November 21, 1812, the British garrison at Fort George again shelled Fort Niagara.

(4) On May 25-27, 1813, the garrison of Fort Niagara, its detached batteries and a U.S. Navy fleet commenced an all-out bombardment of Fort George reducing it to smoldering rubble.

(5) On the night of December 18-19, 1813, British troops captured Fort Niagara and held it until the end of the War of 1812.

(6) United States troops peacefully reoccupied Fort Niagara on May 22, 1815. Although extensive plans were made to refortify the defenses, they failed to materialize. The garrison was withdrawn and the fort was left in the hands of a caretaker in 1826.

(7) Fort Niagara was reoccupied in 1828. In accordance with the act of 21 April 1840 by the New York State legislature, the Governor of New York did convey 288.49 acres fee to the War Department in a patent dated 8 July 1841. The deed contained a clause that if and when the site ceased to be used for military purposes, title would revert back to the State of New York. From this date until 1843 extensive improvements including emplacements for heavy guns, a shot furnace were completed under the supervision of the Corps of Engineers.

(8) Fort Niagara was again abandoned from 1846-1848, and from 1854-1861 when it was then occupied by a detachment of the 7th United States Infantry Regiment who were on parole. These troops were formally exchanged in 1863 and withdrawn.

(9) In the fall of 1865 Fort Niagara was reoccupied and a period of construction of new buildings outside the walls began, marking the beginning of "New" Fort Niagara. The first of these structures was a hospital. This was followed by company barracks in 1868 and officers' quarters and other structures in 1870. While some construction also occurred within the old walls, future activity would, for the most part, focus on the military reservation east of the fort. By the mid 1880's most garrison activity was concentrated in that part of the post. The old buildings were employed chiefly for storage or excess accommodations.

(10) The growth of New Fort Niagara followed a number of phases. The first construction of 1865-1870 was followed by major expansions in 1885, 1882, 1908 and 1912. The 1885 work included installation of a one thousand-yard rifle range. This range remained active throughout the remaining use of the post (See Documents H-1, H-3, H-23, H-30, and Photograph K-7).

(11) In 1898 the regular garrison was withdrawn for service in Cuba and the 42nd Regiment of United States Volunteers trained here in the fall of 1899 for service in the Philippine Insurrection.

(12) During the First World War, Fort Niagara served as an officer training camp. (See Photographs K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, and K-6) In 1922, the fort became home for one battalion of the 28th Infantry. During the period between the wars it also served as a base camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (See Document H-38) and as a Civilian Military Training Camp (See Document H-2).

(13) In 1927, a private organization, the Old Fort Niagara Association was formed with the goal of restoring the old fort as a museum. With the cooperation and financial assistance of the Army and private donations, restoration was completed in 1934 and the Old Fort has been operated as a historic site museum ever since (See Reference B-67).

(14) The remainder of the post remained an active military establishment. The 28th Infantry Regiment was transferred to South Carolina in 1940 and Fort Niagara, being to small to serve as a training base, was converted into a Reception Center for Army draftees. In April 1941, the 1213th Reception Center and the 1206th Service Unit, Station Complement moved into newly constructed quarters. A permanent garrison of 400 men stationed at Fort Niagara received extensive combat training.

(15) The Reception Center was transferred on 1 June 1943 and Fort Niagara became a replacement training center for a few months and later a refresher unit for men of the 2nd Service Command.

(16) In April 1944 became a Separation Center and part of the post was fenced and set aside for use as a prisoner of war camp. German prisoners captured in North Africa were detained here for two years. The camp was closed in 1946 (See Document H-6 and H-8).

(17) On 22 January 1946, the Department of the Army declared Fort Niagara excess. By July of that year "New" Fort Niagara was also the center of a veteran's housing project eventually containing 1,000 residents. On 25 August 1948, the War Assets Administration accepted care and custody of the site. On 2 May 1949, Fort Niagara 288.49 acres fee reverted to the state of New York, which in turn conveyed the site to the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission with the proviso that the veteran's housing project was not to be disturbed.

(18) On 31 August 1949, the Government leased Building 13 and the surrounding 3.12 acres. On 29 June 1950, a detachment of 30-50 men of the 10th Air Force occupied the site as part of the Aircraft Control and Warning Service. The leasehold prohibited the Government from bringing any ammunition other than small arms needed for security onto the site. The lease was to expire 30 June 1951. On 1 July 1951, the lease was extended to 30 June 1952 and further extended to 30 June 1953 (See Documents H-10, H-11, and Reference B-71). Tenants of the Veteran's housing project were given until 31 January 1953 to evacuate their quarters. During this same

period, Fort Niagara also served as a Naval Reserve Center (See Document H-12).

(19) On 1 February 1953, the Department of the Army entered into leasehold to use and occupy 275 acres of Fort Niagara for a period of three years. Excluded in this leasehold was the area known as Old Fort Niagara, the 1812 cemetery, and the U. S. Coast Guard Station (See Document G-1). The Post served as Headquarters of the 2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Group (See Document F-3). A single battery of sixteen 90mm guns was actually stationed at the site, all other batteries being dispersed throughout the Niagara Frontier (See Documents F-3, F-4, H-13 and H-14). The 90mm guns were test fired for range on January 8-20, 1954 (See Documents H-15 and H-16). 90mm AAA batteries were soon obsolete being replaced by Nike Missiles in 1955. None of these missile sites were located at Fort Niagara, however it remained the headquarters and support center (See Documents H-17, H-18, H-19, H-20, H-21, H-26, H-27, H-28, H-29, H-31, and H-32). The leasehold of 1953 was extended and modified several times with property being returned to the state, as it was no longer needed. The closing ceremony for Fort Niagara was held 30 June 1963, although some personnel remained until the fall (See Documents H-35 and H-36).

(20) On 31 August 1964 the Department of the Army terminated its lease with the Park Commission and all lands and property reverted to the State of New York (See Document G-2).

(21) In 1965-1966 The Niagara Frontier Park Commission removed most of the twentieth century buildings of New Fort Niagara to clear the area for a recreational park (See Document H-37 and Photograph K-13). Today the area is Fort Niagara State Park.

b. **Review of Ordnance Related Records**

(1) Research efforts began with a thorough review of all reports, historical documents, and reference material gathered during the ASR historical document search (See Appendix A). During this review, an effort was made to focus on areas of potential OE presence.

(2) Several documents including drawings, maps, real estate documentation, correspondence, and various other records appropriate to the former Fort Niagara were located as is seen throughout this report.

(3) Photograph K-4 shows that a 'Gas House' was used in training during World War I and Document F-1 indicates that a Chemical Warfare School was conducted at Fort Niagara in 1942-1943.

(4) Two newspaper articles detail the test firing of 90mm antiaircraft guns conducted 8-20 January 1954 (See Documents H-15 and H-16). It is stated that the firing was done from Ft. Niagara on the shore of Lake Ontario with a danger zone consisting of a pie shaped sector 30 degrees either side of a north-south line drawn from the firing site. The danger zone was from the firing point to 12 miles offshore. This was the first and, as far as it is known, the only firing of these guns. The SI team was unable to determine the exact firing point, however the impact area would have been entirely over Lake Ontario.

(5) A newspaper article dated 15 June 1955 (See Document H-19) details the conversion from 90mm Antiaircraft guns to Nike missiles. This ended the presence of anything larger than small arms at Ft. Niagara.

(6) Two newspaper articles state that a 350-lb. cannonball was found near the shore of Ft. Niagara in September of 1957 (See Documents H-24 and H-25). Subsequent examination of this item, which is currently located in the Old Fort Niagara Association Museum, showed it to be an empty inert U.S. 15 inch shell (See Documents D-3 and Photograph J-8). This shell is larger than any weapon ever in place in the Niagara Frontier.

(6) Two newspaper articles (See Documents H-33 and H-34) detailed a dive in 1959 by the Niagara County Sheriff's Department offshore from Ft. Niagara. The water was at a depth of 18 to 64 feet. One item recovered was a 12-lb. cannonball. Subsequent examination of this item by the SI team showed it to be a U.S. 12 Pounder case shot (See Document D-2). The round still contained the lead shrapnel and cast sulfur matrix but did not contain any charge nor the Bormann fuze or fuze plug. Mention is also made of an 8 pound cannonball found in 1956, which was solid shot.

c. **Interviews With Site Related Personnel**

(1) Ms. Gushee, Mr. Dritschell, and Mr. Kulak are all long time residents of the area (See Documents I-2, I-3, & I-4). None can recall the discharge of anything but small arms at Ft. Niagara. The sole exception being the test firing of the 90mm AA guns in 1954.

(2) Mr. Knight is the archeologist for the Old Fort Niagara Association (See Document I-6). Mr. Knight also provides archeological oversight to Fort Niagara State Park. Mr. Knight has no records of any OE being recovered within the land boundaries of Fort Niagara. However, Mr. Knight did provide an archeological report (See Document E-5) detailing several underwater searches made in the Niagara River and Lake Ontario near the Fort. All ordnance items recovered to date have been inert. Among the items recovered are numerous 3" Stokes Mortar Practice rounds, a Mk1A1 training grenade, two VB-1 grenade dischargers, and a few Mk VI Trench Mortar fuzes (See Documents D-1, D-4, and D-10). These items were all in the possession of the Old Fort Niagara Association and were examined by the SI team.

(3) Mr. Clark is the Manager of Fort Niagara State Park (See Document I-5). Mr. Clark is aware of no instances of OE being discovered within the park. Mr. Clark provided real estate documents (See Documents E-4, G-1, andG-2) showing that the Department of Defense did not terminate the lease with the park until August 31, 1964. Mr. Clark stated that in 1965-66 the State of New York leveled the target area of the rifle range.

5. SITE ELIGIBILITY

a. **Confirmed Formerly Used Defense Sites**

(1) Former land usage and ownership by the Department of Defense was previously confirmed for the former Fort Niagara (See Document E-2). The Findings and Determination of Eligibility for this site, dated 25 December 1996, defined an area of 288.49 acres as eligible under the DERP FUDS Program. Four acres of this 288.49 acres are covered under site number C0NY1006, Naval Reserve Training Facility, and as such are not addressed in this ASR (See Document E-1). All property is currently owned by the State of New York and is utilized as Fort Niagara State Park.

(2) During the ASR an additional 1.653 acres were identified. These additional acres are associated with Area E (See Plate 3).

b. **Potential Formerly Used Defense Sites**

There were no potential formerly used defense sites discovered during preparation of this ASR. The 41,134.965 acres associated with Area F is eligible under the DERP FUDS program, but current policy precludes the inclusion of offshore ordnance sites beyond 100 yards of mean high tide

into the inventory data base unless a public pathway exists (See Reference B-72). In this case, a public pathway does not exist. As a result, Area F is not included in this report as a potential FUDS site.

6. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

a. General Procedures and Safety

(1) On November 9-12, 1998, members of the site investigation (SI) team traveled to the former Fort Niagara located at Youngstown, New York. The primary purpose of the SI team was to assess the OE presence or potential of the former Fort Niagara. The inspection was limited to non-intrusive methods; e.g., subsurface sampling was not authorized nor performed.

(2) A site safety plan was developed and utilized by the SI team to assure safety from injury during the inspection of this site (See Reference B-3). A safety briefing that stressed safety and that OE should only be handled by military EOD personnel was conducted prior to the inspection for all personnel attending the on-site inspection. Site safety was maintained at all times by the inspection team during the on-site inspection.

(3) Prior to the site visit, a thorough review of all available reports, historical documents, texts, and technical ordnance reference materials gathered during the historical records search portion of the ASR was made to ensure awareness of potential ordnance types and hazards.

(4) The site inspection consisted of a vehicle and foot search of the site. The primary focus of the site visit was to locate evidence of OE surface presence or a potential OE burial site.

b. Chemical Warfare Material

(1) The use of chemical warfare materials at Fort Niagara is documented by a photograph of a 'Gas House' in World War I (See Photograph K-4). The SI team was unable to determine the location of this building and no evidence of its existence remains.

(2) Document F-1 indicates that a Chemical Warfare School was conducted at Fort Niagara in 1942-1943.

(a) Chemical warfare training in the 1940s was mostly accomplished using non-toxic agents such as screening

smokes, tear gas, and other simulants. However, small quantities of toxic agents were used in training in the form of Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS).

(b) There were two types of Chemical Agent Identification Sets (CAIS) that were commonly used. The first was the instructional gas identification set or "sniff" set. This set contained six different types of toxic agents in four ounce bottles. This set was used to train troops to recognize various chemical agents by odor. The second set, designed for outdoor use, was the Gas Identification Set Detonation. This set contained forty-eight, one ounce glass tubes containing one of four different chemical agents. Unlike the "sniff" set, the Detonation set required a large open area outdoors for use. Detonating a blasting cap attached to the glass tube dispersed the agent. The troops then walked through the agent cloud and attempted to identify the agent by its odor (See Document D-11).

(c) While a gas instructional building would have been the logical location for indoor training, with the "sniff" set, training could have occurred anywhere on the post. Likewise, the detonation set could have been used in any large open area within the confines of the post. Since the ID sets were common items in Army units at the time, it is likely that these sets were in fact present and used at Fort Niagara. However, this could not be confirmed. No indication of CAIS remains at Fort Niagara.

c. **Area A: Rifle Range / 1000" Machine Gun Range**

(1) Area A (See Plates 2 and 3 and Map L-2) is located on the eastern half of Fort Niagara State Park. The 1,000 yard firing line (See Photograph J-2) of the Rifle Range was located near the southern limit of the park, and running in a northwesterly direction. The target butts were in what is now a wooded area between the Robert Moses Parkway entrance to the park and Lake Ontario. The firing points for the 1000" Machine Gun range (See Photograph K-8) were located 25 feet north of the Western end of the Rifle Range target butts. Direction of fire was southeast using the north side of the Rifle Range backstop as an impact area. No features of this site remain and no OE or OE debris was found.

(2) The firing points of the Rifle Range are all developed into multiple soccer fields (See Photograph J-2) with a sledding hill near the western edge between the 400-yard and 300 yard firing points. The target butts and backstops were leveled and removed during the development of Fort Niagara State Park and the construction of Robert Moses Parkway (See Photograph K-13). The spoils were mixed with

building debris and used as backfill for building demolition projects (See Map L-4). A heavily overgrown ditch is all that remains to mark the location of the target butts and backstops (See Photograph J-3).

(3) A few target frames and three empty metal shipping containers for .30 caliber carbine ball ammunition were found in the wooded area between the target butt location and Lake Ontario (See Photographs J-4 and J-5).

d. **Area B: Pistol Range / Anti-Aircraft Range**

Area B (See Plate 3) was originally located on the shore of Lake Ontario northeast of the Rifle Range target butts (See Map L-2). The constant erosion of wave action from Lake Ontario has since removed this area (See Photograph J-6). No evidence of this site remains. The site originally consisted of a 50 foot pistol range, with the direction of fire towards Lake Ontario, and an adjacent area for the firing of small arms at kites with imprinted aircraft silhouettes.

e. **Area C: Skeet Range**

Area C (See Plate 3) is known to have existed from an aerial photograph circa 1960 (See Photograph K-11 and Document D-8). During the development of Ft. Niagara State Park, this area was graded to create a gently sloped beach (See Photograph K-13 and Map L-4). All evidence of the site was destroyed in the process (See Photograph J-7). There was no OE or OE debris found in Area C during the SI.

f. **Area D: Remaining Lands**

Area D (See Plate 3) consists of all remaining features of the site. These include the historic Fort Niagara, the old post cemetery, swimming pool, recreational facilities, maintenance buildings, and administration buildings. There was no OE or OE debris found in Area D during the SI

g. **Area E: Offshore Dump Site**

(1) Area E (See Plate 3) is an underwater area adjacent to the sea wall of the historic fort and as such was not accessible to the SI Team. Numerous inert ordnance items have been found in the past by underwater archeologists, recreational divers, and Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams (See Documents E-5, H-33, and H-34, and Photographs K-14 and K-15).

(2) Dumping in Area E would have occurred prior to 1934. Since that date, all land approaches have been under the control of the Old Fort Niagara Association, a private organization (See Reference B-67).

h. **Area F: 90mm Firing Fan**

The boundary of Area F (See Plate 3) was developed using the maximum horizontal range for a 90mm gun as established in Document D-9 and the description of fire recorded in documents H-15 and H-16. The location of the firing point was estimated based on a newspaper photograph, articles, and aerial photographs. There were no reports or records of an OE presence in Area F uncovered during the SI or records search.

7. EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE HAZARDS

a. **General Procedures**

(1) Each area was evaluated to determine confirmed, potential, or uncontaminated ordnance presence. Confirmed Ordnance and Explosives (OE) presence is based on verifiable historical record evidence or direct witness of OE items (with explosive components and/or inert debris/fragments) since site closure. Additional field data is not needed to identify a confirmed site.

(a) Verifiable historical record evidence is based on OE items located on site since site closure and documented by: historical records (Archive Records, Preliminary Assessment Reports, Site Investigation Reports), local fire departments and law enforcement agencies/bombs squads, military Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Units, newspaper articles, photographs, or maps.

(b) Direct witness of OE items consists of the site inspection team(s) and other credible witnesses as determined by the ASR Research Team Leader (landowners, workers on-site, soldiers who served there, etc.) verifying that they have seen OE presence on the surface or subsurface since site closure.

(2) Potential Ordnance and Explosives (OE) presence is based on a lack of confirmed OE presence. Potential OE presence is inferred from records, present day site features, non-verifiable direct witness, or indirect witness. Additional field data is needed to confirm potential OE sites.

(a) Inference from historical records is based on no OE items located on site since site closure and would include documentation (records, aerial photographs, maps) indicating possible OE presence derived from common practice in production, storage, use, or disposal at that time and from records indicating known OE usage.

(b) Inference from present day site features would be the indication of possible OE presence from such obvious features as target circles, depressions, mounds/backstops, OB/OD areas/pits, etc.

(c) Indirect witness would be people who have stated that they have heard of OE presence on-site (hearsay evidence).

(3) Uncontaminated ordnance areas are based on a lack of confirmed or potential ordnance evidence. All historical records, evidence, and present day site inspections do not indicate confirmed or potential ordnance presence. There is no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest present day ordnance presence. Additional field data is not needed to assess uncontaminated ordnance areas.

b. **Area A: Rifle Range / 1000" Machine Gun Range**

Area A is the oldest and most used of the ranges of Ft. Niagara. There are no reports or historical evidence of anything larger than small arms being fired at these ranges. The target area was removed during the development of the park (See Map L-4 and Photographs J-2, J-3, and K-13). No OE has been found in this area. This area is considered to be uncontaminated.

c. **Area B: Pistol Range / Anti-Aircraft Range**

Area B was has been removed by erosion of Lake Ontario to a depth of 25 to 30 feet (See Photograph J-6). There are no reports of OE or OE debris being found in Area B and none was found during the SI. This area is considered to be uncontaminated.

d. **Area C: Skeet Range**

There are no reports of OE or OE debris having been found in Area C, and no OE or OE debris was found during the SI. An aerial photograph (See Photograph K-11 and Document D-8) is the only evidence of this site. Area C was graded to create a beach and picnic area (See Map L-4 and Photographs J-7 and K-13). Area C is considered to be uncontaminated.

e. **Area D: Remaining Land**

Area D is comprised of all other land formerly known as Ft. Niagara not included in Areas A, B, and C. There are no reports of OE or OE debris having been found in Area D, and no OE or OE debris was found during the SI. Area D is considered to be uncontaminated.

f. **Area E: Offshore Dump Site**

Although over one hundred ordnance items have recovered from Area E, (See Documents E-5, H-33, and H-34, and Photographs K-14 and K-15) all have been examined by Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams and found to be free of energetic materials. Over eighty 3" Stokes Mortar Practice projectiles, empty or sand-filled and without propellant or spotting charges have been found to date. At recovery, they appeared to have been in wooden containers when dumped from the sea wall of the historic fort. Also found were a few inert MK VI Trench Mortar fuzes, two VB-1 grenade dischargers, and a large amount on non-ordnance related material. Because the intense archeological activity that has been conducted in this area and the use of Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal teams has failed to produce a single item containing any energetic materials, Area E is considered to be uncontaminated.

g. **Area F: 90mm Firing Fan**

Area E is a theorized firing fan located in Lake Ontario. The boundary of Area F (See Plate 3) was developed using the maximum horizontal range for a 90mm gun as established in Document D-9 and the description of fire recorded in documents H-15 and H-16. The location of the firing point was estimated based on a newspaper photograph, articles, and aerial photographs. The number and type of projectiles fired could not be determined. There are no reports of OE or OE debris being found in Area F and the presence of OE could not be confirmed. However, based on past activity, there is a potential for an OE presence.

8. SITE ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA

a. **End Item Data**

Table 8-1, is a listing of ammunition and explosive fillers that may have been at Fort Niagara. Table 8-2, is a summary of site ordnance fillers that has been developed based on Table 8-1. These tables are based on review of historical documentation and specifications stated in appendixes D-1

through D-7. Tables 8-1 and 8-2 do not indicate a current presence but is only a listing of ordnance that may have been present at the former Fort Niagara and is included for reference purposes only.

TABLE 8-1
AMMUNITION USED/FOUND AND EXPLOSIVES/CHEMICAL FILLER

ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT
.30 Caliber	M2 Ball	Smokeless Powder 50 gr. Lead-Antimony with Gilding Metal Jacket 152 gr.
.30 Caliber	M1 Tracer	Smokeless Powder 50 gr. Lead-Antimony with Gilding Metal Jacket & Tracer Compound 152.5 gr.
.30 Caliber Carbine	M1 Ball	Smokeless Powder 13 gr. Lead-Antimony with Gilding Metal Jacket 111.0 gr.
.30 Caliber	M72 Ball Match	Smokeless Powder 50 gr. Lead-Antimony with Gilding Metal Jacket 152 gr.
.30 Caliber	Krag-Jorgensen Ball	Smokeless Powder 40 gr. Lead-Antimony with Cupro-Nickel Jacket 220 gr.
.30 Caliber	M1906 Ball	Smokeless Powder 50 gr. Lead-Antimony with Cupro-Nickel Jacket 150 gr.
.45 Caliber	M1911 Ball	Smokeless Powder 5 gr. Lead-Antimony with Copper Alloy Jacket 234 gr.
.45 Caliber	Model of 1873 Ball	Black Powder 70 gr. Lead-Antimony 500 gr.
.50 Caliber,	M2 Ball	Smokeless Powder 250 gr. Lead Antimony
.50 Caliber	M1 Tracer	Gilding-metal & lead-antimony & tracer element
3" Stokes Mortar	M1 Practice	Empty/Sand Filled
90mm Antiaircraft Muzzle-loading Artillery Ammunition	M71 High Explosive Various Models / Shot, Shell, & Shrapnel	TNT 2.04 Lb. Black Powder , Various weights
Grenade	Mk1A1 Training	Inert

TABLE 8-1 (continued AMMUNITION USED/FOUND AND EXPLOSIVES/CHEMICAL FILLER		
Instructional Gas Identification Set	M1	Four bottles containing 50cc granulated activated charcoal saturated with gas: 2-mustard gas 1-chloropicrin 1-lewisite 3 bottles containing 50cc solid: 1-adamsite 1-chloracetophenone 1-triphosgene
Detonation Gas Identification Set	M1	48 sealed 1oz. Pyrex glass tubes: 12-mustard gas-5% solution in chloroform 12-lewisite-5% solution in chloroform 12-chloropicrin-50% solution 12-phosgene-undiluted.

b. Chemical Data of Ordnance Fillers

TABLE 8-2 CHEMICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE FILLERS		
Filler	Synonym(s)	Chemical Formula
Double-base Powder 60% Nitrocellulose 39% Nitroglycerin Stabilizer	Ballistite Guncotton Pyroxylin DPA	$C_6H_8O_5(NO_2)_3]_n$ $CH_2NO_3CHNO_3CH_2NO$ 0.75% Diphenylamine $C_6H_5)_2NH$
Trinitrotoluene	TNT	$C_6H_2(CH_3)(NO_2)_3$
Black Powder 76% Potassium Nitrate 14% Charcoal 10% Sulfur	Gun Powder Saltpeter / Niter	 KNO_3 C S
Mustard Gas	H Levinstein Mustard 2,2'-dichloro-diethylsulfide	$(ClCH_2CH_2)_2S$
Lewisite	L Dichloro (2-chlorovinyl) arsine	ClCH: $CHAsCl_2$
Chloroform	N/A	$CHCl_3$

TABLE 8-2 (continued) CHEMICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE FILLERS		
Chloropicrin	PS	$C(NO_2)Cl_3$
Adamsite	DM Diphenylaminochlor-arsine phenarzine chloride	$NH(C_6H_4)_2AsCl$
Chloracetophenone	CN	$C_6H_5COCH_2Cl_3$
Phosgene	CG Carbonyl chloride	$COCl_2$
Triphosgene	Solid Phosgene	$COOCl_2$

9. OTHER SITE ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

a. **Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste (HTRW)**

No potential Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste projects were found during this Archive Search Report.

b. **Building Demolition/Debris Removal (BD/DR)**

No potential Building Demolition/Debris Removal projects were found during this Archive Search Report.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
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YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX A

REFERENCE SOURCES

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES			
FEDERAL AGENCIES			
DOD			
Defense Technical Information Center & Secure STINET 8725 John J. Kingman Rd Suite 0944 Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218	Computer Search (DTIC) & (STINET)	(703) 427-8274 (703) 767-8228	No Information Obtained.
Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board Historical Accident Database 2461 Eisenhower Ave Alexandria, VA 22331	Computer Search (DDESB)	(703) 325-1369	No Information Obtained.
National Imagery and Mapping Agency Attn: ISDFR 4600 Sangamore Rd Bethesda, MD 20816	Bill Harris	DSN 287-2495	No Information Obtained
U.S. ARMY			
Center of Military History Attn: DAMH-RAS 1099 14th St, NW Washington, DC 20536	Contractor	(202) 504-5416	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
EOD 725th Ordnance Co 637 6th St Ft Drum, NY 13602	SFC Hamilton	(315) 772-5408	No Information Obtained.
HQ, USACE-Office of History Humphries Engineer Center 7701 Telegraph Rd Alexandria, VA 22310	Contractor	(703) 355-3558	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
IOC Historical Office Attn: AMSIO-EAH Bldg. 390 Rock Island, IL 61299	Tom Slattery	(309) 794-1450	Referred to NARA, Washington, DC.
Rock Island Arsenal Museum Attn: SMCRI-PCA-M Bldg. 60 Rock Island, IL 61299	Chris Leinicke	(309) 794-5021	No Information Obtained.
U.S. Army CBDCOM Attn: AMSCB-CIH 5232 Fleming Rd Aberdeen PG, MD 21010	Kathleen Ciolfi	(410) 436-4430 DSN 584-	See F-1.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
U.S. Army Chemical School Fisher Library Bldg. 1081 Fort McClellan, AL 36205	Richard Pastorett	(205) 848-4414	No information obtained.
U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Lab (CERL) Champaign, IL	Pat Lacey	(217) 373-7217	No Information Obtained. Member of the DTIC network.
U.S. Army Military History Institute Archives 22 Ashburn Drive Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013	Richard Sommers	(717) 245-3601 DSN 242-	No Information Obtained.
U.S. Army Military History Institute Photo Archives 22 Ashburn Drive Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013	Mike Winey	(717) 245-3434 DSN 242-	No Information Obtained.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
	GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)		
U.S. Army Military History Institute Library 22 Ashburn Drive Carlisle Barracks Carlisle, PA 17013	Louise Friend John Slonaker	(717) 245-3611 DSN 242- Fax 242-4370	Historical information.
U.S. Army Ordnance Museum Attn: ATSL-DOS-M Bldg. 2601 Aberdeen PG, MD 21005-5201	Dr. Atwater	(410) 278-3602	No Information Obtained.
USACE New York District Jakob K. Javits Federal Bldg. New York, NY 10278	Constancio Labeste	(212) 264-6070	INPR
U.S. AIR FORCE			
(AFHRA) Air Force Historical Research Agency 600 Chennault Dr Maxwell AFB, AL 36112	Ann Webb Joe Caver	(334) 953-2395 -5834	No Information Obtained.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
	GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)		
Air University Library 600 Chennault Circle Maxwell AFB, AL 36112	Leroy Bell	(334) 953-2888	No Information Obtained.
U.S. NAVY			
Marine Corps Historical Center Bldg. 58 Washington Navy Yard Washington, DC 20374	Contractor	(202) 433-3483	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Attn: CODE 10H-NAVFAC Historian 10 23rd Ave Port Hueneme, CA 93043	Dr. Vince Transano Carol Marsh	(805) 982-5913	No Information Obtained.
Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC) Civil Engineering Support Office Attn: Code 15 1000 23rd Ave Port Hueneme, CA 93043	Mona Leon-Guerrero	(805) 982-3057	No Information Obtained.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
U.S. Naval War College Archives 686 Cushing Rd Newport, RI 02841-1207	Dr. Evelyn Cherpack	(401) 841-2435	No Information Obtained..
U.S. Naval War College Library 686 Cushing Rd Newport, RI 02841-1207	Alice Juda Maggie Rauch	(401) 841-4551	No Information Obtained.
U.S. Naval War College Museum 686 Cushing Rd Newport, RI 02841-1207	Tony Nicolosi Bob Cembrola	(401) 841-4052	No Information Obtained.
Washington Navy Yard Operational Archives Bldg. 57 Washington, DC 20374	Contractor	(202) 433-3171	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NATIONAL ARCHIVE AND RECORDS ADMINISTRAION			
NARA- Northeast Region (New York City) 201 Varick St, 12th Floor New York, NY 10014	John Celardo	(212) 337-1300	See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A&B.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
NARA-Archives I (Modern Military) Pennsylvania Ave & 7th St Washington, DC 20408	Contractor	(202) 501-5385	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives I (Navy) Pennsylvania Ave & 7th St Washington, DC 20408	Contractor	(202) 501-5671	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives I (Old Military) Pennsylvania Ave & 7th St Washington, DC 20408	Contractor	(202) 501-5390	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives II (Cartographic & Architectural Branch) 8601 Adelphi Rd College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7040	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives II (Civil Reference Branch) 8601 Adelphi Rd College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7250	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
	GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)		
NARA-Archives II (Motion Picture Branch) 8601 Adelphi Rd College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7060	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives II (Still Picture Branch) 8601 Adelphi Rd College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-6660	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
NARA-Archives II (Textual Reference Branch) 8601 Adelphi Rd College Park, MD 20740	Contractor	(301) 713-7250	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
National Personnel Records Center 9700 Page Ave St. Louis, MO 63132	Bill Seibert Wilson Sullivan	(314) 538-4085	See Appendix B, Section III, Parts A&B.
Washington National Records Center 4205 Suitland Rd Suitland, MD 20409	Contractor	(301) 457-7190	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
U.S. CONGRESS			
Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, DC 20536	Contractor	(202) 707-6394	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, DC 20536	Contractor	(202) 707-5522	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Smithsonian National Air&Space Museum Historical Research Division Washington, DC 20560	Contractor	(202) 357-3133	See Appendix B, Section II, Parts A&B
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
USDA Niagara County Soil & Water Conservation District USDA Service Center 4487 Lake Ave Lockport, NY 14094	Darcy Tone	(716) 434-4949	Soil survey for Niagara County.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION			
NOAA National Climatic Data Center Federal Bldg. Asheville, NC 28801	Sam McCowan Yolanda Goosch	(704) 271-4272	Climatic data.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey EROS Data Center Sioux Falls, SD 57198	Customer Service	(605) 594-6151	Aerial photo.
USGS Denver Federal Center P.O. Box 25286 Denver, CO 80225	Roger Compton Customer Service	(303) 202-4700	Topographic quad maps.
STATE AGENCIES			
STATE OF NEW YORK			
Fort Niagara State Park 1 Maintenance Ave Youngstown, NY 14174	Roland Beck Dave Clark	(716) 745-7273	Real estate documents, maps, site background, and referrals. See Document I-5.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)
The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
New York Natural Heritage Program Department of Environmental Conservation 700 Troy-Schenectady Rd Latham, NY 12110	Teresa Mackey	(518) 783-3932	Information on endangered and/or threatened species occurring on site. Not for Public Release.
New York State Archives and Records Administration 11th Floor Cultural Education Center Albany, NY 12230	Unnamed Spokesperson	(518) 474-8955	No Information Obtained.
New York State Library Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12230	Mary Woodward Reference	(518) 474-2718	No information obtained.
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 Waterford, NY 12188	Richard Lord	(518) 237-8643 ext. 276	Historical, cultural and archaeological resources located on site.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES (continued)			
New York State Park Police Cave of the Winds Bldg. Goat Island Niagara Falls, NY 14303	Mr. Brunn	(716) 278-1777	No information Obtained.
New York State Police 6566 Dysinger Rd Lockport, NY 14094	Wendy Richards	(716) 297-0755	No information obtained.
LOCAL AGENCIES			
Lockport Police Department 5526 Niagara St Ext. P.O. Box 496 Lockport, NY 14095	John Taylor Chief Deputy	(716) 438-3355	No information Obtained.
Lockport Public Library 23 East Ave Lockport, NY 14095	Adrienne	(716) 433-5935	No information obtained.
Niagara County Sheriff's Dept 5526 Niagara St Ext. Lockport, NY 14095	Mr. Greene	(716) 438-3393	No information Obtained.

REFERENCE SOURCES (continued)

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
	GOVERNMENT SOURCES (concluded)		
Niagara Falls Library 1425 Main St Niagara Falls, NY 14305	Helga, Maureen, and Dan Local History Section	(716) 286-4881	Newspaper articles.
	NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES		
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS			
Old Fort Niagara Association P.O. Box 169 Youngstown, NY 14174	Doc Knight	(716) 745-7611	Maps, newspaper articles, museum collection, photographs, and referrals. See Document I-6.
INDIVIDUALS			
Private Individual	Ray Spencer	(716) 278-1728	Interview. See Document I-1.
Private Individual	Cora Gushee	(716) 745-7203	Interview. See Document I-2.
Private Individual	George Dritschell	(716) 745-7054	Interview. See Document I-3.
Private Individual	Henry Kulak	(716) 745-7172	Interview. See Document I-4.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
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APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

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SECTION III REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS

PART A POSITIVE FINDINGS

PART B NEGATIVE FINDINGS

APPENDIX B

SECTION I: BIBLIOGRAPHY

B-1 Army Regulation (AR) 200-1, Environmental Quality, Environmental Protection and Enhancement, DA, 23 April 1990

B-2 Management Plan for ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES (OEW) Mandatory Center of Expertise (MCX) and Design Center, CEHND 1105-3-9, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division, 10 August 1992.

B-3 Site Safety Plan for OEW Investigations, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, dated 25 June 1992, W/ Appendix A-226.

B-4 Inventory Project Report, DERP FUDS, OEW Site No. CO2NY0613 dated 25 September 1996. (E-1, E-2, and E-3)

B-5 TM 43-0001-29, Army Ammunition Data Sheets for Grenades, 30 June 1994. (D-1)

B-6 "Projectiles for the Land Service", Appendix 9a, Report of the Chief of Ordnance, 1 October 1880. (D-2 and D-3)

B-7 TR 1350-3A, Infantry and Aircraft Ammunition, 19 March 1928. (D-4)

B-8 TM 9-1901, Artillery Ammunition, War Department, 29 June 1944. (D-5)

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SECTION II
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART A
POSITIVE FINDINGS

FORT NIAGARA, NY

Also researched under: Village of Youngstown, NY; County of Niagara, NY; New York State; Niagara Frontier State Park, NY; U.S. Coast Guard Station; and Naval Reserve Training Facility.

CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY - HISTORICAL RESEARCH BRANCH WASHINGTON, DC

HRC 331, Posts

Major Activities of the War Department
Historical Data, Fort Niagara, NY

Maps
Fort Niagara

Niagara, Ft.

Paper, "Always Been a Soldier Town"

Article, "Restoration of Old Fort Niagara"

Booklet, "Dedicating Old Fort Niagara"

Article, "The Restoration of Old Fort Niagara"

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Magazine Article, "The Story of Old Fort Niagara"

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Letter Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Fort Niagara, 6 March 1840

"Visitors' Guide to Old Fort Niagara"

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Data and Histories, Old Fort Niagara

Posts, Camps, and Stations - WW II

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Historical Data, Niagara, Fort

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U.S. Department of the Interior

Geographic Triangles
Map, Fort Niagara, 1950

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Entry: Land Papers
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Letter and Memorandum Relative to Condition of Fort Niagara, 12 June 1839

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Letter Relative to Real Estate Acquisition, Fort Niagara, 17 November 1840

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Correspondence and Map Relative to Appropriation for the Defense of Fort Niagara, 20 April - 15 June 1886

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Report Relative to Condition of Public Buildings, Fort Niagara, 12 March 1840

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Letter Relative to Proposed Modifications to Works at Fort Niagara, Fort Montgomery, and Fort Ontario, 14 December 1865

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Report Relative to Actual Condition of Works at Fort Niagara and City of Buffalo, 15 June 1842

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Report Relative to Condition of Works at Fort Niagara, 5 October 1842

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Annual Report Relative to Condition of Works at Fort Niagara, 23 October 1841

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Annual Report Relative to Condition of Fort Niagara and Fort Porter, 12 October 1863

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Report Relative to Status of Fortifications, Fort Niagara, 5 April 1865

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Annual Report Relative to Condition of Fort Niagara and Fort Porter, 7 October 1864

Entry 18: Central Correspondence, 1787 - 1870, Letters Received, 1826 - 1866
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Report Relative to Condition of Works, Fort Niagara, Fort Porter, and Genesee River Harbor, 28 September 1866

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Data, Ordnance Magazine, West End of Target Range, Fort Niagara

Entry 398: Annual Reports on Construction, Maintenance, and Repairs at Posts, 1924 - 1938
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Annual Report of Construction and Repair, Fort Niagara, Fiscal Year Ending 30 June 1933

Entry 398: Annual Reports on Construction, Maintenance, and Repairs at Posts, 1924 - 1938
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Memoranda Relative to Rehabilitation and Restoration of Old Fort Niagara, 24 March - 16 April 1932

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Rolled Map, Fort Niagara, Showing Priority of New Construction and Ranges, April 1932

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Report and First Endorsement, Inspection and Economic Survey of Fort Niagara, 11 April - 5 May 1930

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Memoranda Relative to Proposed New Construction, Fort Niagara, 19 April - 6 September 1932

Entry 1974: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 - 1919
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Completion Report, Hot Shell Oven and Battery (Building #37), Old Fort Niagara

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Completion Report, Restoration of French Powder Magazine (Building #35), Old Fort Niagara

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Entry: Reservation File, Early 1800's - 1916
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Letters Relative to Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Fort Niagara, Including Recommendations for Repairs to the Rifle Range and the Buildings Thereon, 22 June - 12 November 1888

Entry: Reservation File, Early 1800's - 1916
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Inspection Report, Fort Niagara, 4 August 1884

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Correspondence Relative to Proposed establishment of Rifle Range at Fort Niagara, 1885 – 1886

Entry: Reservation File, Early 1800's - 1916
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History, Fort Niagara

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Letter Relative to Plan to Make Fort Niagara an Artillery Post for Four Light Batteries, 14 September 1887

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Inspection Report, Fort Niagara, With Emphasis on Its Suitability for Establishment of a Field Artillery Post, 29 August 1887

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Letter Relative to Proposed Designation of Fort Niagara as Artillery Post for Four Light Batteries, 13 September 1887

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Memorandum Relative to Continued Use of Old Fort Niagara Powder Magazine for Storage of Explosives, 10 June 1930

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Correspondence Relative to Lease of Portions of Fort Niagara Military Reservation to Old Fort Niagara Association, 16 September - 24 November 1937

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Memorandum Relative to Immediate Need for Construction of .30 Caliber Machine Gun Field Firing Ranges at Army Ground Forces Troop Stations, 7 March 1944

Entry 106B: General Correspondence, 1918 - 1945
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Memorandum and Enclosure Relative to Procedure for Selection of Training Areas and Construction of Training Aids for Ground Troops, 12 February 1942

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Correspondence Relative to Transfer of Surplus Buildings, Fort Niagara, 14 - 19 July 1938

Entry 1892A: Unclassified General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1936 - 1945
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Extract from Board of Officers Report Relative to Inspection of Facilities, Fort Niagara, 10 October 1938

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Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
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Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
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Memoranda Relative to FY 1940 Inspection, Fort Niagara, 18 June – 30 November 1940

Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
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Correspondence Relative to FY 1941 Inspection, Fort Niagara, 31 October 1940 - 5 March 1941

Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
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Memoranda Relative to Proposed Warehouse Construction, Fort Niagara, 6 June - 9 July 1941

Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
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Correspondence Relative to Proposed Magazine Construction, Fort Niagara, 21 May - 9 July 1940

Entry: 1940 - 1945, Unclassified Project Decimal Files
Box 4458
Memoranda Relative to Proposed Facility Construction, Fort Niagara, 19 - 27 September 1941

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Report, Special Inspection, Reception Center, Fort Niagara, 20 August 1941

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Correspondence Relative to FY 1942 Inspection, Fort Niagara, 30 August - 26 November 1941

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RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)

Entry: Fortifications File
Drawer 246, Sheet 25-19
Fort Niagara, New York, Emplacement and Armament, 1 January 1903

Entry: Fortifications File
Drawer 246, Sheet 25-3
Guns, Mounted and Not Mounted, as of 30 June 1867, Fort Niagara

Entry: Fortifications File
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Rolled Map, Plan of Fort Niagara, Showing Platforms for Guns, 15 December 1873

Entry: Fortifications File
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Entry: Fortifications File
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Rolled Map, Military Post and Reservation, Fort Niagara, NY, as of December 1891

Entry: Fortifications Map File
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Description and Map of Fort Niagara Area as of 1840

Entry: War Department Map Collection
Sheet 151
Rolled Map, Reservation, Fort Niagara, New York, as of 11 April 1908

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COLLEGE PARK, MD

RG 69 (Records of the Works Progress Administration)

"A Better New York State" - Restored Old Fort Niagara, 1937

"Work Pays America" - Works Progress Administration Projects, Fort Niagara, 1937

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General View of Post, Fort Niagara

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Three Photographs, Old Fort Niagara

SMITHSONIAN NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
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Videodisk Collection

Video Disk 3B-18095-18101
Seven Photographs, Fort Niagara

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OFFICE OF HISTORY
ALEXANDRIA, VA

Book of Military Reservations

Real Estate Acquisition Data, Fort Niagara

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Entry: Accession A52-259
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Memoranda Relative to Funds for Care and Custody, Fort Niagara, 7 December 1945 - 25 January 1946

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NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART B
NEGATIVE FINDINGS

FORT NIAGARA, NY

Also Researched Under: Village of Youngstown, NY; County of Niagara, NY; New York State, Niagara Frontier State Park, NY; U.S. Coast Guard Station; and Naval Reserve Training Facility.

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Historical Data Cards

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RG 26 (Records of the U.S. Coast Guard)
Entry: General Correspondence and Reports, 1910 – 1964

RG 35 (Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps)
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RG 49 (Records of the Bureau of Land Management)
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- Entry 391: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 – 1943
- Entry 394: "Historical Record of Buildings" and "Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings" at Abandoned Army Posts, 1905 – 1924
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- Entry 225: Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794 – 1915
- Entry 1975: Construction Completion Reports, 1917 – 1938
- Entry 1998: Real Estate Records, 1917 – 1922

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- Entry 21: Records of the War Public Works Program, 1941 – 1949

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- Entry 257: Security Classified Correspondence and Maps Relating to Harbor and Coastal Defense Installations, 1914 – 1946

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RG 393 (Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1821 - 1920)
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- Part V, Entry 26: Records Relating to Post Lands, Fort Niagara

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Entry 14: Correspondence Relating to Coastal Defenses, 1904 – 1929
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Entry 99: Formerly Top Secret Correspondence of Secretary of War Stimson (Safe File), July 1940 - September 1945
Entry 100: Correspondence of Secretary of War Stimson (Official File), 1940 - 1945
Entry 102: Office, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of War, Coordination and Records Project Decimal Files, 1943 - January 1946, Aviation Fields and Bombing Ranges
Entry 106: Secretary of War (Patterson) Subject File (Safe File), September 27, 1945 - July 24, 1947
Entry 108: Secretary of the Army (Patterson), General Decimal File, 1946 – 1947
Entry 110: Office, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of War, Decimal File,
Entry 127: Office, Special Consultant to the Secretary of War, John D. Russell's File, 1942 - January 1946
Entry 143: Office of the Undersecretary of War Robert Atkinson, December 1940 - March 1943, General Correspondence, "Decimal File"
Entry 158: Special Assistant for Construction - MJ Madigan, General Correspondence, 1940 – 1945
February 1946 - June 1947
Entry 159: Special Assistant for Construction MJ Madigan, Projects, 1940 – 1945
Entry 168: Office of the Undersecretary of War, Purchase and Contract Branch, Construction Section, Subject File, 1940 – 1947
Entry 210: Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Classified Decimal File, 1940 – 1946
Entry 211: Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air, Establishment of Airfields and Bombing Ranges, 1940 – 1945
Entry 213: Office, Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett, Decimal File, 1940 – 1945

RG 111 (Records of the Chief Signal Officer)
Entry 1036B: Historical Files, 1908 – 1962

RG 112 (Records of the Office of the Surgeon General)
Entry 31: Geographic Series, 1938 – 1942
Entry 32: Geographic Series (Formerly Security Classified), 1938 – 1941

RG 115 (Records of the Bureau of Reclamation)
Entry 7: General Administrative and Program Files, 1919 – 1945

RG 159 (Records of the Office of the Inspector General)
Entry 26D: General Correspondence, 1939 - 1947 (Unclassified)
Entry 26E: General Correspondence (Confidential), 1939 – 1947

RG 160 (Records of Headquarters Army Service Forces)
- Entry 25: Director of Plans and Operations, Liaison and Control Branch, Subject Files, 1942 – 1944
- Entry 27: Mobilization Division, Command Installation Branch, Correspondence File, 1942 – 1946
- Entry 45: Director of Plans and Operations, Planning Division, Theater Branch, Eastern Defense Command, 1942 – 1946
- Entry 138: Readjustment Division, Central Decimal Files, 1943 – 1944
- Entry 139: Readjustment Division, Central Decimal Files, 1945 – 1946
- Entry 153: Directory of Military Training, Central Decimal File, 1942 – 1946

RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs)
- Entry 258: Reports and Correspondence Relating to the Construction, Utilization, and Disposal of Army Installations, 1944 – 1947
- Entry 484C: Legislative and Liaison Division, Card Files and Approved WPA National Defense Projects, 1941 – 1942
- Entry 484D: War Department Special Staff, Legislative and Liaison Division, Federal Agencies Branch, Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1940 – 1946
- Entry 484E: Security Classified Federal Works Agency Project Files, 1942 - 1945

RG 168 (Records of the National Guard Bureau)
- Entry 344: State Decimal File, 1922 – 1945
- Entry 348: State Guard, State File, 1941 – 1949

RG 175 (Records of the Chemical Warfare Service)
- Entry 2A: General Correspondence, 1942 – 1947
- Entry 4A: Security Classified Correspondence, 1942 – 1945

RG 207 (Records of the Housing and Home Finance Agency)
- Entry 24: General National Housing Records, War Housing Program, 1942 – 1947

RG 218 (Records of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
- Entry: Series 1942 - 1959 (Geographic Files)

RG 225 (Records of Joint Army and Navy Boards)
- Entry 4A: Army and Navy Munition Board Central Files, 1922 – 1941

RG 250 (Records of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion)
- Entry 73: Federal Construction Projects, August - October 1946

RG 269 (General Records of the General Services Administration)
- Entry: Real Property Disposal Case Files Transferred from the Farm Credit Administration, 1945 – 1953

RG 270 (Records of the War Assets Administration)
Entry 3: Office of Information Subject File, 1946 – 1949

RG 291 (Records of the Federal Property Resource Service)
Entry 5: Real Property Case Files, 1949 – 1962

RG 319 (Records of the Army Staff)
Entry 47: Army Intelligence Project Decimal File, 1941 – 1945

RG 334 (Records of Interservice Agencies)
Entry 15: Armed Forces Explosives Safety Board

RG 336 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Transportation)
Entry: Historical Program Files, 1940 – 1950

RG 337 (Records of Headquarters Army Ground Forces)
Entry 1: Inspection Reports, 1948 – 1950
Entry 30: Inspection Reports, 1942 – 1944
Entry 55A: Ground Adjutant General Section, Records Division, Project Decimal File, 10 March 1942 - 1943, 1946 – 1947
Entry 57: General Headquarters, U.S. Army Special Staff
Entry 57A: General Headquarters, U.S. Army Project Files, 1940 – 1942

RG 338 (Records of U.S. Army Commands, 1942 -)
Entry: Camps, Posts, and Stations
Entry: Eastern Defense Command
Entry: Second Service Command

RG 407 (Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1917 -)
Entry: Formerly Classified Project Decimal Files, 1943 – 1944
Entry: Unclassified Project Decimal Files, 1946 – 1948
Entry 1940 - 1942 Formerly Classified Project Decimal Files
Entry: 1946 - 1947 Formerly Classified Project Decimal Files
Entry 427: World War II Operations Reports, 1940 – 1948

RG 429 (Records of the Organizations in the Executive Office of the President)
Entry 12: Central Real Property Surveys
Entry 17: Records of the Federal Property Council

NARA - ARCHIVES II - CARTOGRAPHIC BRANCH COLLEGE PARK, MD

RG 18 (Records of the Army Air Corps)
RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads)
RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)

RG 145 (Records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service)
RG 373 (Records of the Defense Intelligence Agency)

NARA - ARCHIVES II - MOTION PICTURE, SOUND, AND VIDEO BRANCH
COLLEGE PARK, MD

Index of Main Moving Images
RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)

NARA - ARCHIVES II - STILL PICTURES BRANCH
COLLEGE PARK, MD

RG 30 (Records of the Bureau of Public Roads)
RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
RG 92 (Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General)
RG 111 (Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer)
RG 165 (Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - OFFICE OF HISTORY
ALEXANDRIA, VA

Coast Defense Study Group Newsletter
Floyd Collection
Image Collection
Map Collection
Military Files
Real Estate Records

WASHINGTON NATIONAL RECORDS CENTER
SUITLAND, MD

RG 77 (Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers)
- Accession 077 – 52A – 117
- Accession 077 – 52A – 434
- Accession 077 – 53A – 325
- Accession 077 – 55A – 323

SECTION III
REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART A
POSITIVE FINDINGS

FORT NIAGARA

NARA, NORTHEAST REGION
NEW YORK, NY

RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
Box #777A55
Map, Fort Niagara and Reservation, 2 Feb 1894

Entry #1436 (Bound Ledger)
Data for History of Fort Niagara from 1668 to 1880

RG 270, Records of the War Assets Administration
Box #88
Letter, Subject: Return of Property to State of New York, 15 Jan 1947, w/attachments
Letter, Subject: Disposal of Surplus Structures and Improvements located on non-Government Owned Land, 7 May 1947
Memo, Subject: Fort Niagara, New York, 23 May 1947
Letter, Subject: Disposition of Surplus Buildings, 15 Oct 1947
Memo, Subject: Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York, 9 Dec 1947
Memo, Subject: Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York, 30 Apr 1948
Memo, Subject: Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York, 10 May 1948
Memo, Subject: Transfer to PHA, Fort Niagara, New York, 9 Dec 1948
Letter, Subject: Housing Project at Fort Niagara, 20 Dec 1948

Box #89
Map, Fire Zone, Fort Niagara, New York, 9 Jun 1944

NARA, NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER
ST. LOUIS, MO

RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands
Accession #57A6014
Box #1
Map, Fort Niagara, undated
Station List, Fort Niagara, undated
Memo, Subject: Naming Army Installation, 29 Jan 1953
Memo, Subject: Feeder to Training Ammunition Report, 20 Jul 1953
Memo, Subject: Monthly Report of Selected Ordnance Items, 9 Sep 1953
Disposition Form, Subject: Statement of Assigned Mission, 21 Sep 1953
Memo, Subject: Change-over of Gun Tube, 19 Oct 1953
Memo, Subject: Monthly Report of Selected Ordnance Items, 4 Nov 1953
Memo, Subject: Gun, 90MM, M1 and M2 Series, 21 Dec 1953
Memo, Subject: Explosive Ordnance Disposal Monthly Activity Report, 30 Dec 1953

SECTION III
REGIONAL NATIONAL ARCHIVES FINDINGS
PART B
NEGATIVE FINDINGS

FORT NIAGARA

NARA, NORTHEAST REGION
NEW YORK, NY

RG 30, Records of the Bureau of Public Roads
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers
Entry #'s 1437, 1449, 1451, and 1454
Nothing of Value to this ASR Found

RG 103, Records of the Farm Credit Administration
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 121, Records of the Public Buildings Service
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 156, Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 219, Records of the Office of Defense Transportation
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 269, Records of the General Services Administration
All Entries
Nothing Found

RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands
All Entries
Nothing Found

NARA, NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER
ST. LOUIS, MO

RG 338, Records of U.S. Army Commands
Accession #61A3262
Nothing of Value to this ASR Found

Accession #63B3273
Nothing of Value to this ASR Found

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

AAA	Anti Aircraft Artillery
AR	Army Regulation
ASR	Archive Search Report
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
CEHND	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division
CEMVR	U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, Mississippi Valley Region
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
DA	Department of Army
DAC	Defense Ammunition Center
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DOD	Department of Defense
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FS	Feasibility Study
FT	Firing Table
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site(s)
gr.	Grains
GSA	General Services Administration
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Waste
INPR	Inventory Project Report
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
M	Model Number
MM or mm	Millimeter
NARA	National Archives Records Administration
NC	Nitrocellulose
OE	Ordnance and Explosive
Pdr.	Pounder
PA	Preliminary Assessment
RA	Remedial Action
RAC	Risk Assessment Code
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Office
SI	Site Investigation
TM	Technical Manual

TR	Technical Regulation
UST	Underground Storage Tank

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX D

TEXTS/MANUALS

APPENDIX D

TEXT/MANUALS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

D-1 Grenades. (B-5)

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D-4 3" Stokes Mortar. (B-7)

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D-6 Modern Small Arms Ammunition. (B-54)

D-7 Historical Small Arms Ammunition. (B-55)

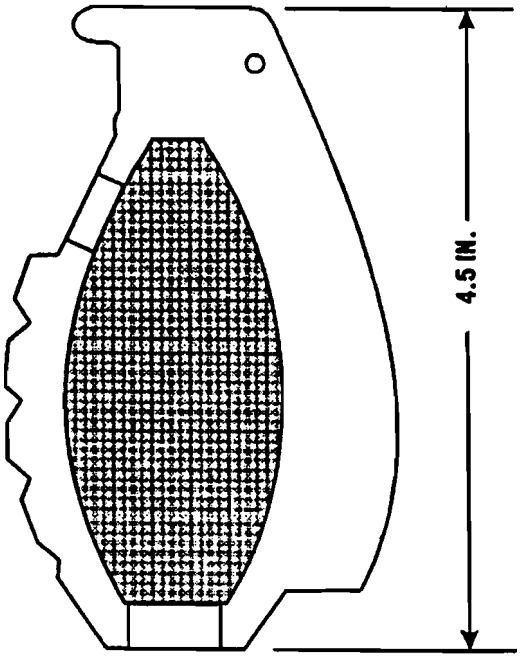
D-8 Skeet Range Lay-Out. (B-58)

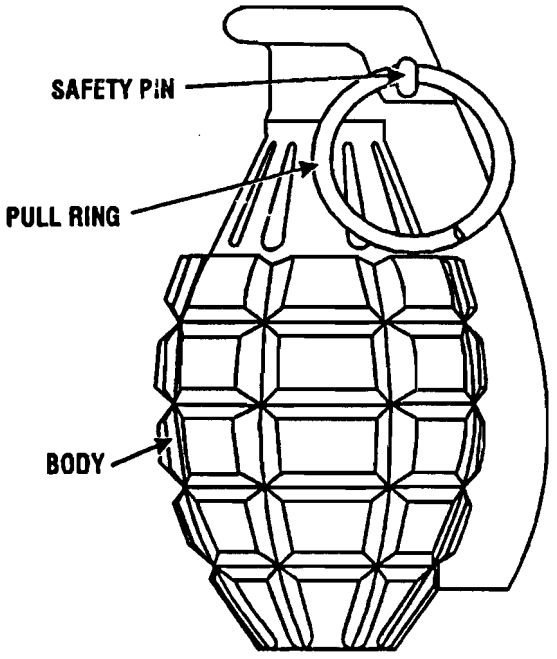
D-9 90mm Trajectory Chart. (B-56)

D-10 VB-1 Grenade Discharger. (B-75)

D-11 Chemical Agent Identification Sets. (B-74)

GRENADE, HAND: TRAINING, MK1A1





U
AR 101038

Type Classification:

Obs. MSR 11756003

Use:

Training hand grenade MK1A1 is a nonfunctioning type used for training in handling and throwing of Fragmentation Hand Grenade MK2. Grenade MK1A1 may be used for practice in throwing hand grenades in small confined areas because it is completely inert. The grenade is used principally to improve techniques in throwing and accuracy.

Description:

The grenade body is of cast iron.

Training hand grenade MK1A1 has no fuze.

Safety clips are not required for these grenades.

Tabulated Data:

Grenade:

Model(s)	MK1A1
Body	Cast iron
Weight	21 oz
Length (max)	4.5 in.
Diameter	2.25 in.
Color	Black w/no markings
Packing	24 per packing box
Filler	None
Fuze	None
Safety device	Pull ring and safety pin

Packing Data:

Packing box:

Weight (w/contents)	46.7 lb
Dimensions	24.0 in. x 9.375 in. x 7.0 in.
Cube	0.94 cu ft

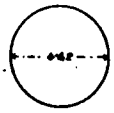
Shipping and Storage Data:

Hazard class/division and storage compatibility group	Not required
UNO serial number	Not required
UNO proper shipping name	Not required
DOT class	Not required
DOT marking	Not required

D-1

SPHERICAL PROJECTILES. U. S. LAND SERVICE.

12 PDR. SOLID SHOT.



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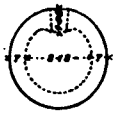

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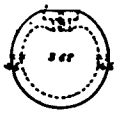

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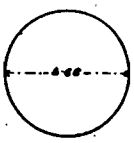
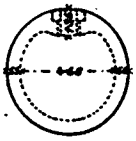


24 PDR. SHELL.

24 PDR. CASE SHOT.



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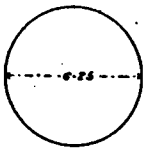

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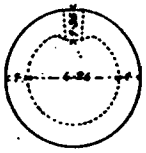

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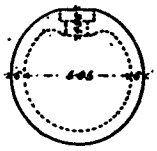
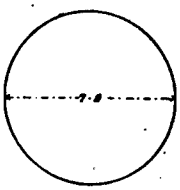


8 INCH SOLID SHOT.



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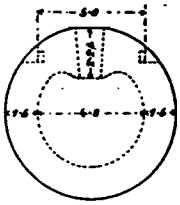

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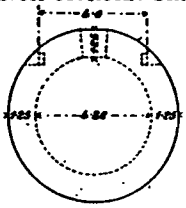

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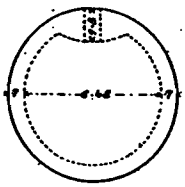

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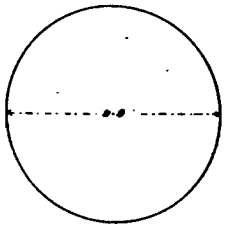

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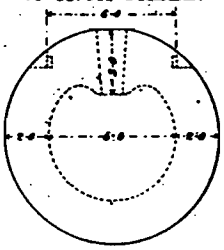

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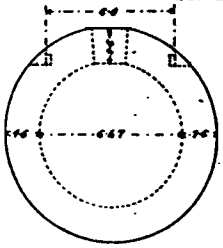

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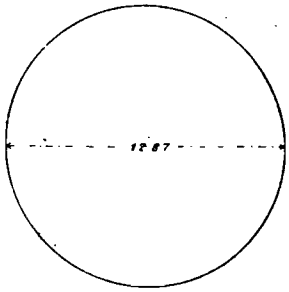

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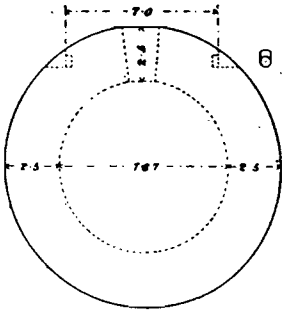

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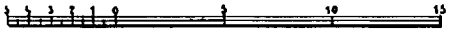
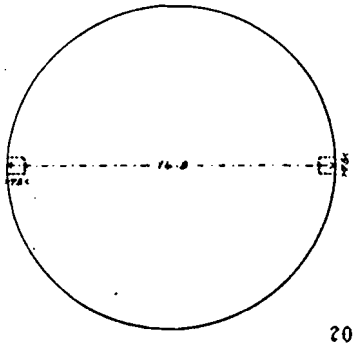

D-2

SPHERICAL PROJECTILES. U.S. LAND SERVICE.

15 INCH SOLID SHOT.



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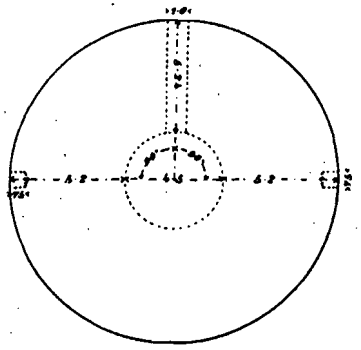

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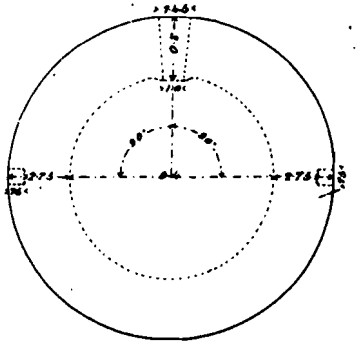
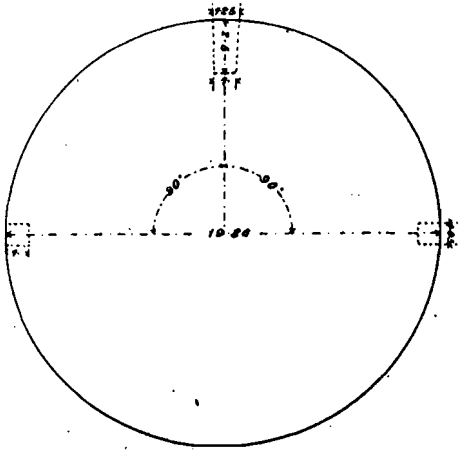


20 INCH SOLID SHOT.



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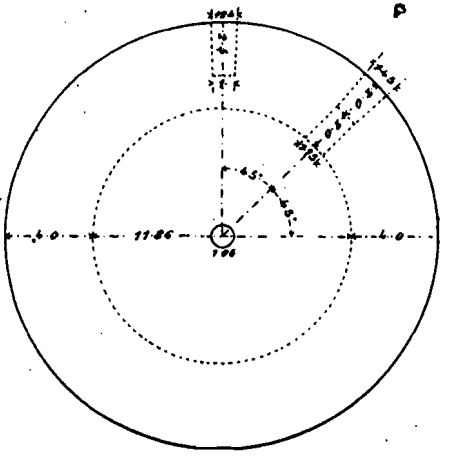

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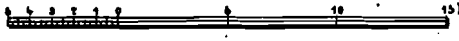
Appendix 9.—1880.

PLATE H.

8. **Smoke shell, Mk. I.**—*a.* Figure 4 shows this shell as issued, with the fuze-hole plug (6) in place. The filling consists of about 2.53 pounds of white phosphorus. The white phosphorus is placed in a hermetically sealed sheet-steel container, which conforms in shape to the interior cavity of the shell. This lining is necessary for the reason that white phosphorus ignites spontaneously on contact with the air.

b. When exploded, the booster charge fragments the shell body and scatters the white phosphorus, which ignites spontaneously on contact with the air.

c. This shell, including the head, base, and cartridge container, is painted externally with blue gray paint. The interior of the cartridge container is varnished or coated with light slushing oil to prevent rusting. The shell is stenciled in yellow for identification, as shown in Figure 5.

9. **Practice shell, Mk. I.**—This shell is used for practice purposes. It is filled with about 2.15 pounds of sand, to make the weight the same as that of the high-explosive shell and thus obtain the same ranges. A special black powder booster is used with this shell. On impact this booster blows the fuze out of the head of the shell and produces a puff of white smoke, indicating the point of impact. This shell, including the head, base, and cartridge container, is painted externally with dark-blue paint. The interior of the cartridge container is varnished or coated with light slushing oil to prevent rusting. The shell is stenciled in white for identification, as shown in Figure 6.

SECTION IV

BOOSTER

	Paragraph
Function	10
Booster, Mk. I	11
Practice booster	12

10. **Function.**—*a.* The booster is a paper cartridge loaded with explosive. It is used to boost or amplify the power of the explosion of the fuze. The black powder charge in the fuze is not powerful enough to detonate the charge in the high-explosive shell, and therefore the booster is used to detonate this high-explosive charge. In the smoke shell the booster is used to burst the shell body and scatter the white phosphorus. In the practice shell the booster is used to blow out the fuze and to produce a puff of white smoke, indicating the point of impact. Boosters are not assembled to the shell for shipment, and they should not be so assembled until just prior to firing.

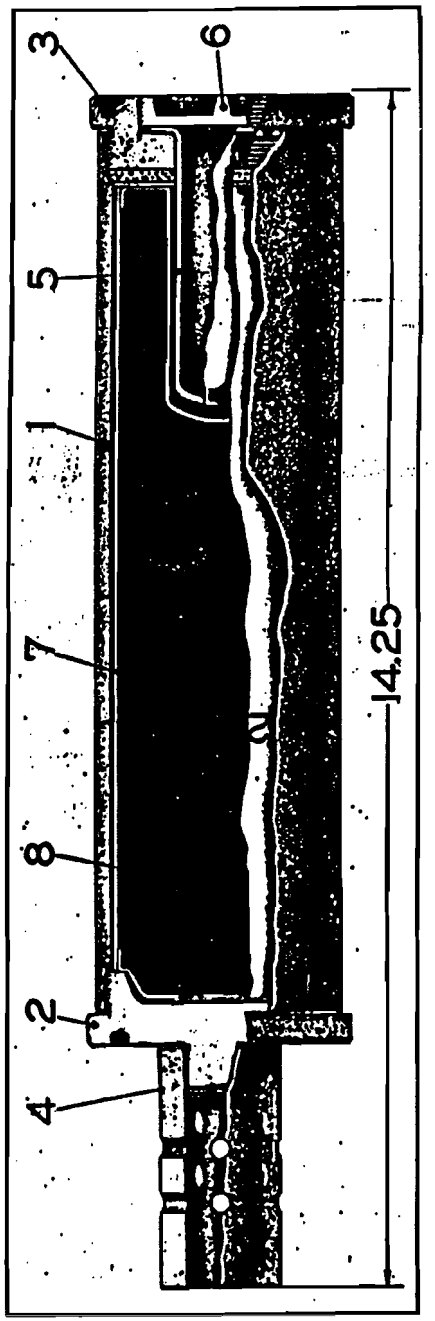

FIG. 4.—3-inch trench mortar smoke shell, Mk. I

1. Casing.
2. Base.
3. Head.
4. Cartridge container.
5. Booster jacket.
6. Fuze hole plug.
7. Smoke container.
8. Smoke filler (W. P.)

50851°—28——2

D-4

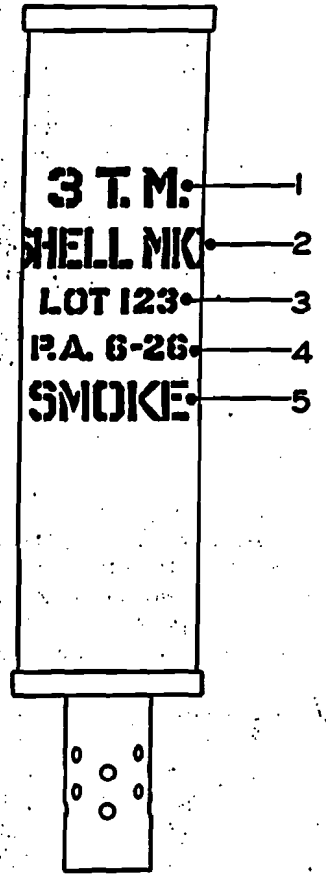

FIG. 5.—Marking of 3-inch trench mortar smoke shell, Mk. I

1. Caliber and name of gun (T. M.—Trench mortar).
2. Mark number of shell.
3. Ammunition lot number.
4. Initials or symbol of loading plant and month and year of loading.
5. Type of shell.

NOTE.—The head of the shell is stamped with the name and mark number of the shell, lot number of unfilled shell, inspector's stamp and initials or symbol of manufacturer of metal parts.

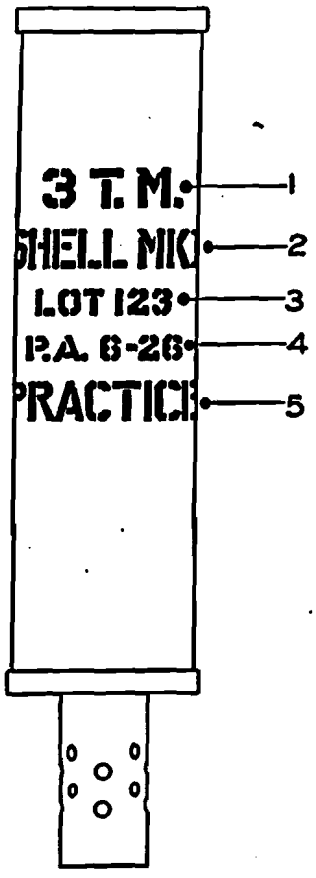

FIG. 6.—Marking of 3-inch trench mortar practice shell, Mk I

1. Caliber and name of gun (T. M.—trench mortar).
2. Mark number of shell.
3. Ammunition lot number.
4. Initials or symbol of loading plant and month and year of loading.
5. Type of shell.

NOTE.—The head of the shell is stamped with the name and mark number of the shell, lot number of unfilled shell, inspector's stamp and initials or symbol of manufacturer of metal parts.

D-4

b. All types of boosters are packed in moisture-proof containers. Each container contains three boosters and is packed in the packing box with the other components of the rounds.

11. **Booster, Mk. I.**—This booster, shown in Figure 7, is used in the high-explosive shell, Mk. I, and the smoke shell, Mk. I. It is a cylinder about ⅞ inch in diameter and about 3¼ inches long. It consists of a hollow paper cylinder (1) with a felt disk (2) attached to the bottom and a felt washer (3) attached to the top. The top end of the paper cylinder (1) is fitted with a brass cap (4) which acts as a support for the detonator cup (5). The detonator is the same as the No. 8 commercial detonator or blasting cap, except that the open end is flanged over to rest on the brass cap (4), which

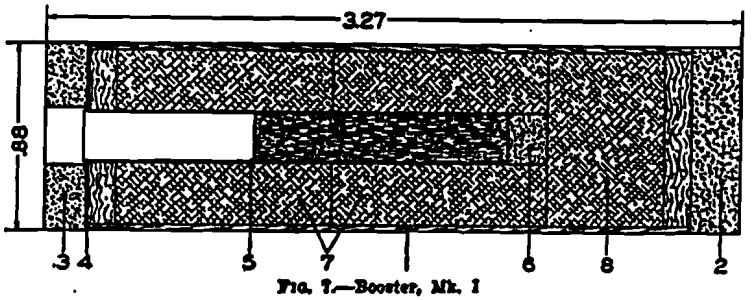

FIG. 7.—Booster, Mk. I

1. Paper cylinder.
2. Felt disk.
3. Felt washer.
4. Brass cap.
5. Detonator cup.
6. Felt disk.
7. Tetryl pellets.
8. TNT pellet.

supports it when the shell is fired. A felt disk (6) is also placed under the detonator to take up the shock of discharge. The detonator is loaded with about 31 grains of mercury fulminate composition. The booster is loaded with tetryl and T. N. T. pellets (7 and 8). The total weight of the booster charge is about 1 ounce.

12. **Practice booster.**—This booster, shown in Figure 8, is used in the practice shell, Mk. I. It is similar in size and construction to the Mk. I booster, but does not contain a detonator. It is loaded with loose black powder. The exposed portion of the cloth disk (1) at the top of the booster is coated with a black powder priming mixture to aid in the ignition of the black powder charge (2). The paper cylinder (3) is blue and the top felt washer (4) is red. "INSERT THIS END" is marked near the bottom of the booster. "PRAC-

TICE BOOSTER LOT NO. —, FOR PRACTICE 3" T. M. SHELL," is marked lengthwise at the center of the body of the booster.

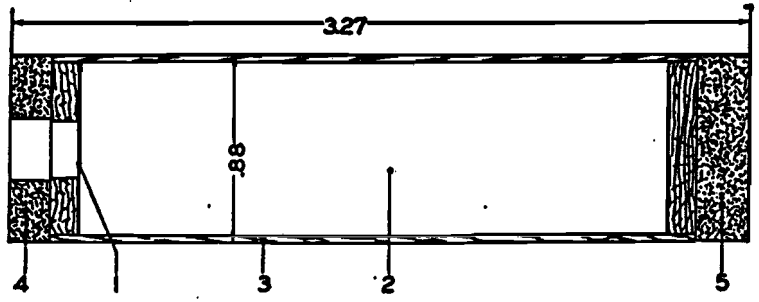

FIG. 8.—Practice booster, Mk. I

1. Cloth disk.
2. Loose black powder.
3. Paper cylinder.
4. Felt washer.
5. Felt disk.

SECTION V

FUZE

Paragraph
Function 13
Trench mortar fuze, Mk. VI 14

13. Function.—The fuze is a device attached to the shell and used to function the shell at the time and under the circumstances desired. Due to the fact that the 3-inch trench mortar shell is unstable in flight and may strike the ground in any position, a special type of fuze is necessary. This is known as the "Always" type of fuze, for the reason that it will function upon impact regardless of the manner in which the shell strikes a resisting object; it will function when the shell strikes nose first, base first, or sidewise. This is the trench mortar fuze, Mk. VI. It is also classed as a "percussion" fuze, because it functions on percussion or impact and because it has no detonating element. When it is used with shell where a detonating action is required, such as the high-explosive or the smoke shell, a detonator is placed in the booster.

14. Trench mortar fuze, Mk. VI.—*a. Description.*—(1) This fuze is shown in Figure 9, which also gives the names of the principal parts. The safety pin (13) is incorporated for safety in handling and shipment. It must be removed immediately before dropping the shell into the mortar, but at no other time. The safety pin is a commercial steel cotter pin. A ring is placed in the eye of the safety pin to facilitate the removal of the safety pin. The safety

pin, when in position, passes through a hole in the set-back pellet (5), thus preventing any movement of the set-back pellet. The shank of the set-back pellet passes through a hole in the safety fork (8), thus locking it in position. The inner end of the safety fork is slotted, and this end passes through a hole in the sleeve (4), serving to hold

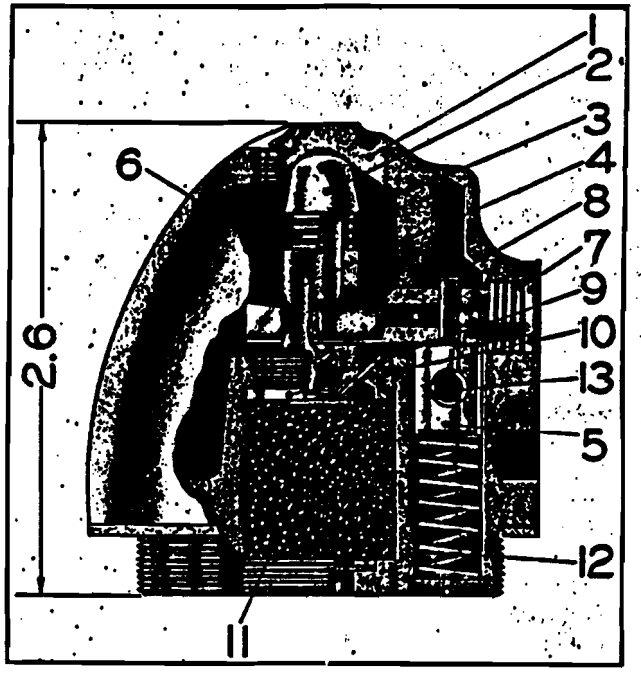

FIG. 9.—Trench mortar fuze, Mk. VI

1. Upper cone cap.
2. Striker.
3. Striker spring.
4. Sleeve.
5. Set-back pellet.
6. Body.
7. Safety fork spring.
8. Safety fork.
9. Primer.
10. Lower cone seat.
11. Black powder.
12. Set-back pellet spring.
13. Safety pin.

the sleeve and the striker (2) apart. The safety fork forms a protective wall of metal between the striker (2) and the percussion cap or primer (9) in the sleeve (4).

(2) When the shell is dropped into the mortar, the combined forces of the shell striking the breech of the mortar and the blow delivered to the shell by the propelling-charge gases cause the inertia

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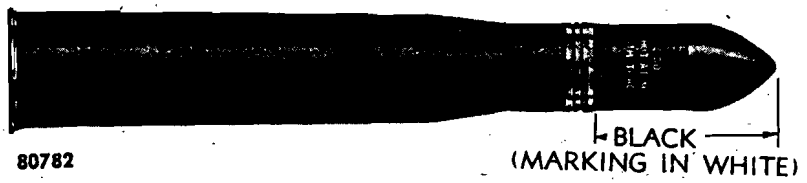
M82 Projectile but lacking the armor-piercing cap and ballistic windshield of the standard projectile and without explosive. The base is drilled to provide a small cavity for holding a red tracer. The tracer is similar to that in the loaded and fuzed round and burns for approximately 3 seconds.



RA PD 80782

Figure 108 — SHOT, Fixed, A.P., M77, NH, w/TRACER, 90-mm Guns

DATA

Weight of complete round	42.04 lb	Radius of ogive	1.51 cal.
Length of complete round	32.75 in.	Muzzle velocity	2,700 ft per sec
Length of projectile	10.00 in.	Maximum range	12,790 yd
Length of cartridge case	23.70 in.	Penetration (in. at 0-deg obliquity of face-hardened plate at 1,000 yd)	4.5
Width of rotating band	1.20 in.		
Type of base	Square		

Penetration (in. at 0-deg obliquity of homogeneous plate at 1,000 yd).... 5.5

RA PD 80781

Figure 109 — SHELL, Fixed, H.E., M71, w/FUZE, Time, Mechanical, M43 (All Modifications), 90-mm Guns

196. SHELL, FIXED, H.E., M71, W/FUZE, TIME, MECHANICAL, M43 (ALL MODIFICATIONS), 90-MM GUNS (fig. 109), consists of a hollowed steel casing containing a high-explosive filler and a booster, and fitted with a point fuze. The bursting charge cavity tapers in conical fashion over the lower half of the cavity and is hemispherical at the bottom. The result is a relatively small cavity, with comparatively thick walls, for a high-explosive shell. The base is boat-tailed and the nose formed to a long ogive, the sweep of which is continued by the contour of the fuze. When to be fired against aircraft, the projectile is fitted with the M43 Mechanical Time Fuze. This fuze gives selective time setting up to 30 seconds but has no impact element. To obtain the desired fragmentation and blast effect, the shell is loaded with TNT; an alternative high-explosive is 50-50

amatol. The high-explosive charge is shaped at the front end to provide for a booster well. When 50-50 amatol is used, an additional booster is provided by surrounding the booster well with TNT. BOOSTER, M20A1, is a manufacturing component of the shell, being inserted after loading and staked permanently in position.

DATA

Weight of complete round	42.04 lb	Degree of taper	7 deg 15 min
Length of complete round	37.44 in.	Radius of ogive	9.01 cal.
Length of fuzed projectile	16.37 in.	Muzzle velocity	2,700 ft per sec
Length of cartridge case	23.70 in.	Maximum range (at 45 deg)	19,560 yd*†
Width of rotating band	1.20 in.		
Type of base	Boat-tailed		

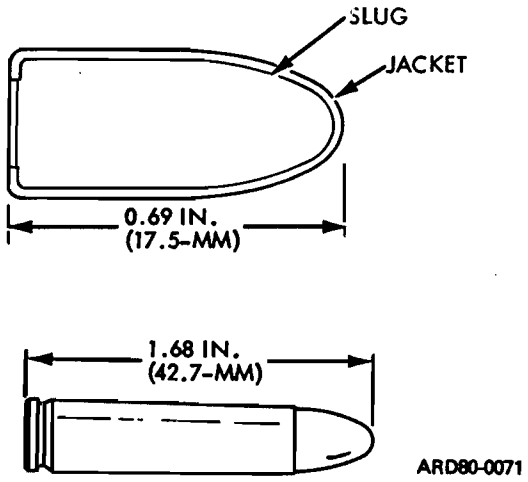
*—Effective maximum range limited by fuze time limits to around 13,000 yards.
†—Range shown in horizontal range; maximum vertical height is about 12,000 yards.

197. SHELL, FIXED, H.E., M71, NH, W/FUZE, P.D., M48A2, SQ & 0.05-SEC. DELAY, 90-MM GUNS, has the same components as the round described in paragraph 196, except for the fuze. Since this round is intended for use against ground targets, the shell is fuzed with an impact type fuze, either FUZE, P.D., M48A2, M48A1, or M48. The M48A2 Fuze is manufactured with 0.05-second delay, the M48A1 with 0.15-second delay (although modified fuzes with 0.05-sec delay are in existence), and the M48 with 0.05-second delay. The short-delay models are prescribed for batteries firing against ground targets. As loaded with a 7.31-pound propelling charge of NH powder, the projectile has a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second and a maximum range of approximately 19,500 yards (at approx 45 deg 45 min). Other data is the same as that given in paragraph 196 for the time-fuzed AA. round.

198. SHELL, FIXED, H.E., M71, NH, W/FUZE, P.D., M48A2, SQ & 0.15-SEC. DELAY, 90-MM GUNS, is exactly the same as the M71 Round described in paragraph 197 except for the delay element in the fuze. The data described in paragraphs 196 and 197 are applicable. This long-delay fuze (0.15-sec delay) is for use in rounds to be fired in anti-motor-torpedo-batteries.

199. SHELL, FIXED, PRACTICE, INERT LOADED, M71, NH, W/FUZE, DUMMY OR INERT, M __, 90-MM GUNS, is provided for training in marksmanship in anti-motor-torpedo-boat firing. It differs from the M71 Service Round in that the shell is loaded with inert material and fuzed with an inert service M48A1 Fuze or FUZE, dummy, M73. Data for the practice round is the same as that for the M71 Round given in paragraphs 197 and 196.

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .30, CARBINE, BALL, M1



Type Classification:

OBS - MSR 11756003

Use:

For Caliber .30, Carbine, M1, M2 or M3.

Description:

BALL Cartridge. The cartridge is identifiable by the lack of bullet tip color code painting.

Purpose:

This cartridge is intended for use against personnel and unarmored targets.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A181
Weight	196 grain
Length	1.68 inch
Tracer	NA
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	WC 820
Weight	13 grain
Projectile:	
Weight	111.0 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	40,000 psi
Velocity	1900 fps, 53 ft from muzzle

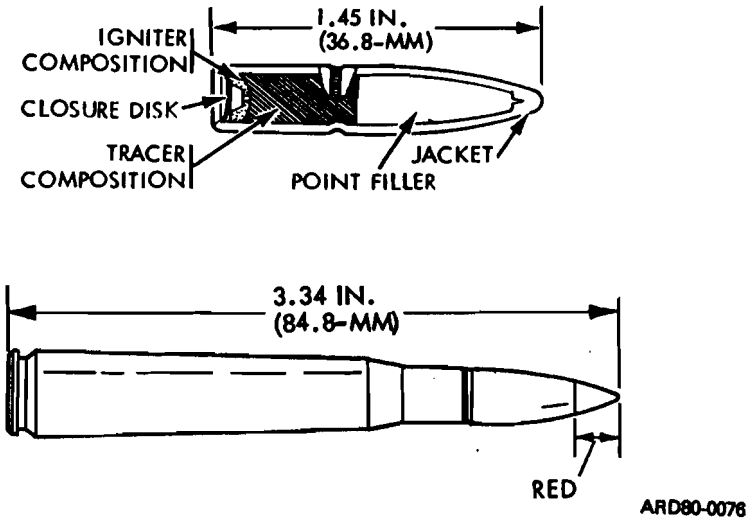
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4S
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	6200954

References:

TM 9-1005-210-12
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .30, TRACER, M1



Type Classification:

OBS - MSR - 11756003

Use:

Machine Guns, Caliber .30, M37, M1919A4, M1919A6 and Rifle Caliber .30, M1.

Description:

TRACER Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by a red bullet tip.

Purpose:

The tracer element is intended to permit visible observation of the bullets in-flight path, or trajectory, to the target.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A231
Weight	399 grain
Length	3.34 inch
Tracer	R256
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	IMR 4895
Weight	50 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	52,000 psi
Velocity	2665 fps, 78 ft from muzzle

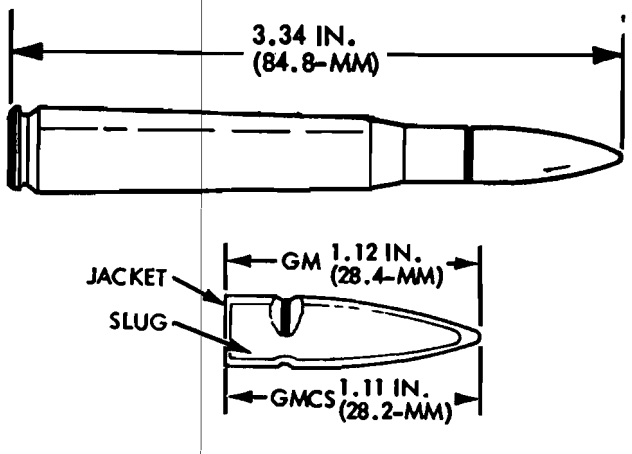
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4S
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	6006764

References:

TM 9-1005-210-12
TM 9-1005-212-10
TM 9-1005-222-12
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .30, BALL, M2



ARD80-0078

Type Classification:

OBS - MSR 11756003

Use:

Machine Guns, Caliber .30, M37, M1919A4, M1919A6, and Rifle Caliber .30, M1.

Description:

BALL Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by a plain bullet tip.

Purpose:

The cartridge is intended for use against personnel or unarmored targets.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A212
Weight	416 grain
Length	3.34 inch
Tracer	NA
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	IMR 4895
Weight	50 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	50,000 psi
Velocity	2740 fps, 78 ft from muzzle

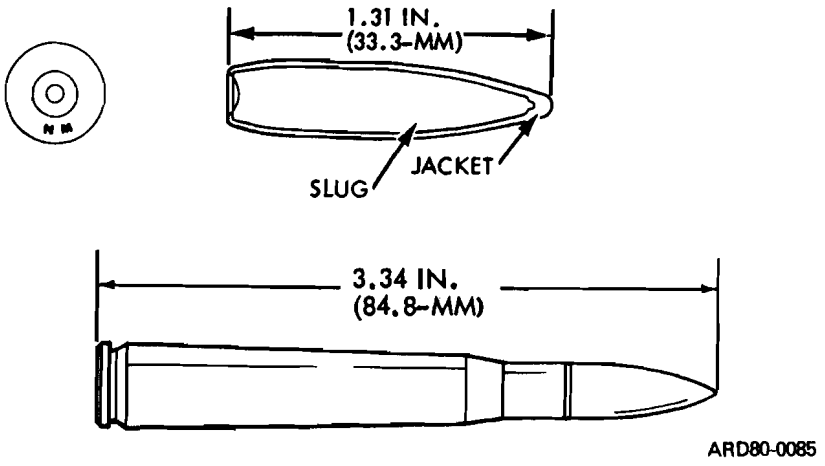
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4S
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	6137544

References:

TM 9-1005-210-12
TM 9-1005-212-10
TM 9-1005-222-12
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .30, BALL, MATCH, M72



Type Classification:

Std - OTCM 37119.

Use:

Rifle, Claiber .30, M1 and National Match, Caliber .30, Rifles.

Description:

MATCH Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by head stampings on the base of the cartridge case with either the initials NM (National Match) or the word MATCH. The primer is uncrimped, the bullet has no crimped cannelure and the case is not crimped to the bullet.

Purpose:

This cartridge is not designed to be fired in any weapon except those designated as competition rifles.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A247
Weight	425 grain
Length	3.34 inch
Tracer	NA
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	IMR 4895
Weight	50 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	50,000 psi
Velocity	2640 fps, 78 ft from muzzle

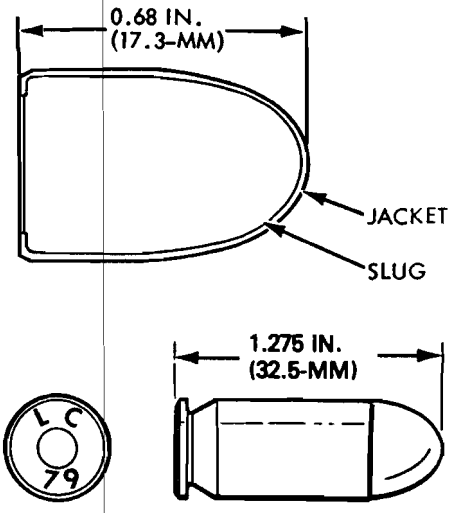
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/ SCG	1.4S
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	8595432

References:

TM 9-1005-222-12P/1
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .45, BALL, M1911



ARD80-0095

Type Classification:

Std - OTCM 36841

Use:

Submachine Gun, Caliber .45, M3A1 and Pistol, Caliber .45 M1911A1.

Description:

8ALL Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by the plain bullet tip.

Purpose:

The cartridge is intended for use against personnel.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A475
Weight	331 grain
Length	1.275 inch
Tracer	NA
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	SR 7970
Weight	5 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	19,000 psi
Velocity	885 fps, 25.5 ft from muzzle

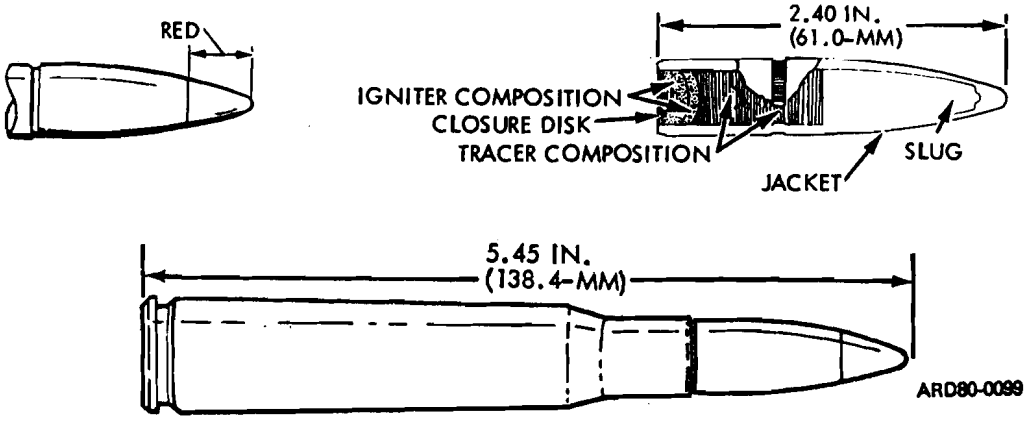
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4S
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	6000503

References:

TM 9-1005-211-12
TM 9-1005-229-12
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .50, TRACER, M1



Type Classification:

OBS - MSR 11756003

Use:

Machine Guns, Caliber .50, M2 and M85.

Description:

TRACER Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by a red bullet tip.

Purpose:

The tracer is intended to permit visible observation of the bullets in-flight path or trajectory to the point of impact. Limited to CONUS for training purposes only.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A591
Weight	1785 grain
Length	5.45 inch
Tracer	R256
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	IMR 5010
Weight	240 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	52,000 psi
Velocity	2700 fps, 78 ft from muzzle

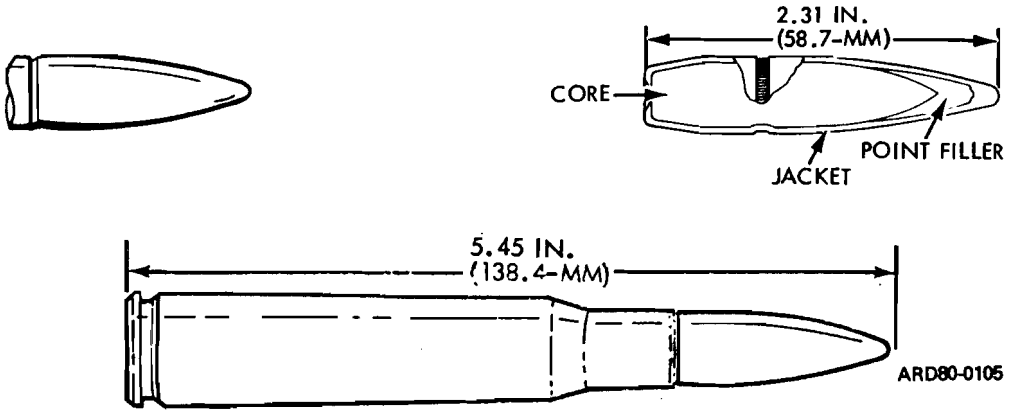
Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4C
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	5544843

References:

TM 9-1300-206
TM 9-1305-200
SB 700-20

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .50, BALL, M2



Type Classification:

Std - OTCM 36841

Use:

Machine Guns, Caliber .50, M2 and M85.

Description:

BALL Cartridge. The cartridge is identified by a plain bullet.

Purpose:

The cartridge is intended for use against personnel or unarmored targets.

Tabulated Data:

DODAC	1305-A552
Weight	1813 grain
Length	5.45 inch
Tracer	NA
Primer	Percussion
Fuze	NA
Explosive:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Incendiary:	
Type	NA
Weight	NA
Propellant:	
Type	WC 860
Weight	235 grain

Performance:

Chamber pressure	55,000 psi
Velocity	2810 fps, 78 ft from muzzle

Shipping and Storage Data:

Quantity-distance class/SCG	1.4C
Storage code	Class V
DOT shipping class	C
DOT designation	SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION
Drawing number	5577960

References:

TM 9-1005-213-10
TM 9-1005-231-10
TM 9-1300-206
SB 700-20

CHAPTER FOUR

United States Military Rifle and Carbine Cartridges—1886 to 1943

The .45-70-500 Model of 1873; The .30 Army, or Krag; The 6 mm. Lee Navy; The .30 Model of 1903; The .30 Model of 1906; The .30 M1; The .30 M2; The Carbine .30 M1

THE .45-70-500 MODEL OF 1873

AS has been said previously, the United States military cartridge at the time of the early European development of smokeless-powder small-bore military ammunition was the .45 caliber cartridge used in the single-shot rifle and carbine, caliber .45, Model of 1873, which were the standard military small arms of the period. The rifle cartridge was designated as the .45-70-500 because it was .45 of an inch in diameter, it used 70 grains of black powder, and its bare lead bullet weighed 500 grains. The bullet was round-nosed, with three grease grooves and a slightly hollowed base.

A cartridge of the same diameter but using lighter charges of both powder and lead was also issued, especially for the carbine. This cartridge used 55 grains of powder and its bullet weighed 405 grains; in other words, it was a .45-55-405.

The rifle cartridge had a muzzle velocity of approximately 1350 feet per second; the carbine cartridge had a muzzle velocity of 1150 feet per second. The theoretical recoil of the rifle cartridge

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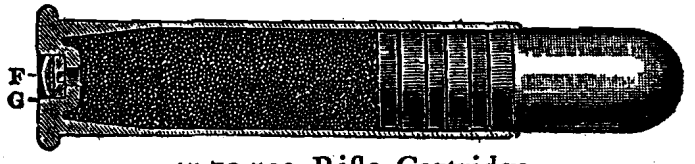
in the rifle was 14.4 foot-pounds, and that of the carbine cartridge in the carbine was 7.15 foot-pounds.

The rifle cartridge could be fired in the carbine, but this of course increased the kick considerably and all the powder did not burn in the shorter barrel of the carbine. The striking force of the rifle at 100 yards was 1525 foot-pounds, and that of the carbine was 930. The penetration in white pine at 100 yards was 19 inches for the rifle and 14½ inches for the carbine. The breech pressure in each case was approximately 25,000 pounds per square inch. The maximum range of the rifle cartridge at an elevation of 29 degrees 45 minutes 36 seconds was 3500 yards, and that of the carbine was 2800 yards.

These cartridges had been in use without change since 1873, but it became obvious that if European nations were adopting cartridges of far superior ballistics, it would be necessary for the United States to do so also, as well as to adopt a bolt-action, repeating rifle to handle them.



.45-70-500 Rifle Cartridge

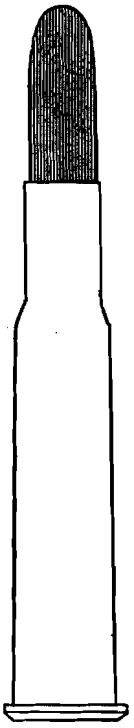
.45-55-405 Carbine Cartridge

Elevations.

Range.	Rifle.	Carbine.	Range.	Rifle.	Carbine.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	° ′ ″
100 yards	17 53	22 32	800 yards	2 12 02	2 27 22
200 yards	31 18	31 23	900 yards	2 34 36	2 52 52
300 yards	44 58	43 15	1,000 yards	2 58 10	3 19 53
400 yards	1 0 32	58 30	1,100 yards		3 51 07
500 yards	1 17 18	1 18 36	1,200 yards		4 27 22
600 yards	1 34 30	1 40 12	1,300 yards		5 07 47
700 yards	1 52 36	2 03 23			

THE CALIBER .30 ARMY OR KRAG CARTRIDGE

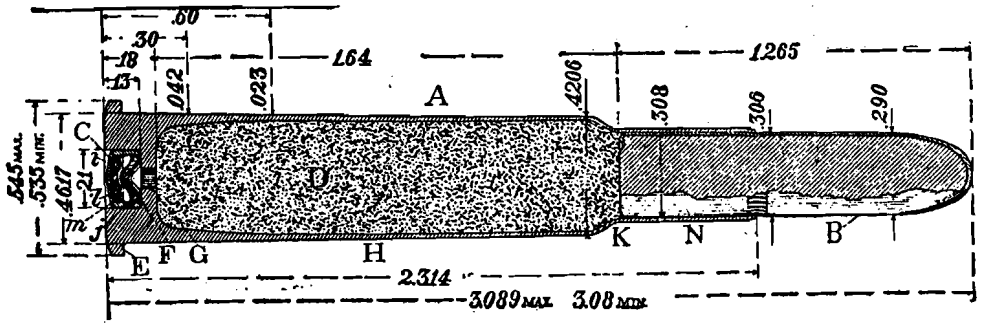
.30 KRAG-JÖRGENSEN



Round-nosed bullet with cupronickel jacket. Flat base. *Case type,* bottlenecked, rimmed.

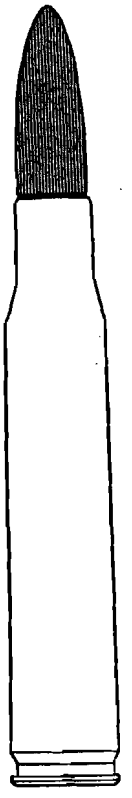
Bullet weight	220 grains
Powder weight	40 grains
Total weight	
Chamber pressure	42,500 lbs. per sq. in.
Muzzle velocity	2000 ft. per sec.
Muzzle energy	1910 fp.
Maximum accuracy	800-1000 yards

United States



which was in appearance similar to the standard cartridge except that the case was corrugated by flutes lengthwise and also bored through with holes to indicate that there was no powder in it.

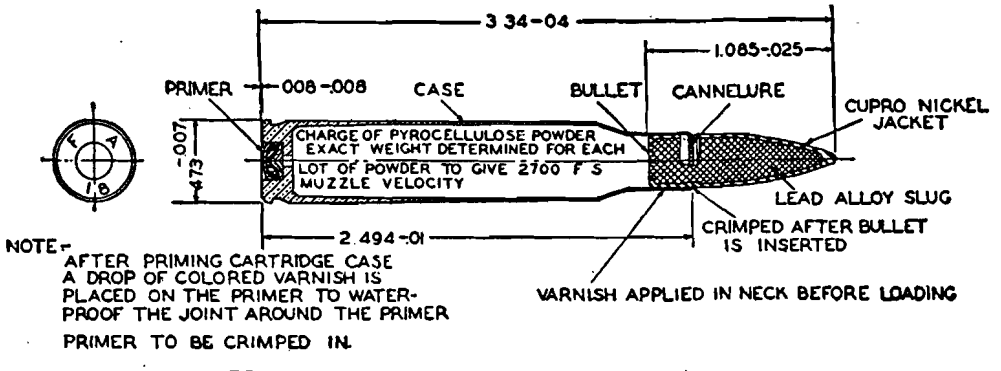
U. S. .30, M1906



Pointed bullet with cupronickel jacket. Flat base. *Case type,* bottlenecked, rimless.

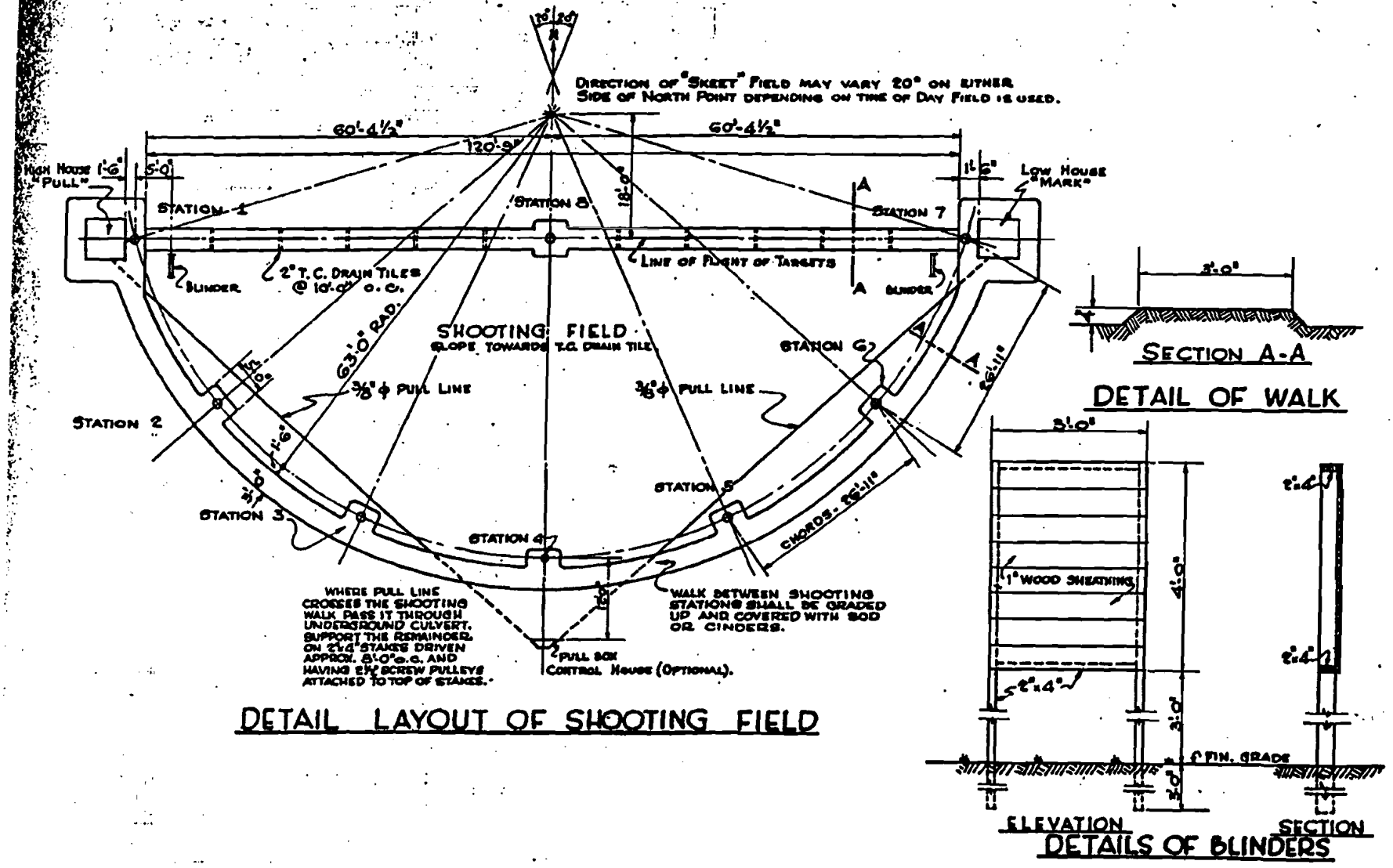
Bullet weight	150 grains
Powder weight	50 grains
Total weight	395 grains
Chamber pressure	52,000 lbs. per sq. in.
Muzzle velocity	2700 ft. per sec.
Muzzle energy	2429 fp.
Maximum accuracy	1000 yards

United States


3.34-04
1.085-.025
PRIMER
.008-.008
CASE
BULLET
CANNELURE
CUPRO NICKEL JACKET
.007
.173
CHARGE OF PYROCELLULOSE POWDER EXACT WEIGHT DETERMINED FOR EACH LOT OF POWDER TO GIVE 2700 F S MUZZLE VELOCITY
LEAD ALLOY SLUG
CRIMPED AFTER BULLET IS INSERTED
2.494-.01
NOTE- AFTER PRIMING CARTRIDGE CASE A DROP OF COLORED VARNISH IS PLACED ON THE PRIMER TO WATER-PROOF THE JOINT AROUND THE PRIMER
PRIMER TO BE CRIMPED IN
VARNISH APPLIED IN NECK BEFORE LOADING

THE U. S. CARTRIDGE, BALL, CALIBER .30, M1906

CONSTRUCTION OF TARGET RANGES AND LAY-OUT OF VARIOUS OTHER RANGES AND COURSES

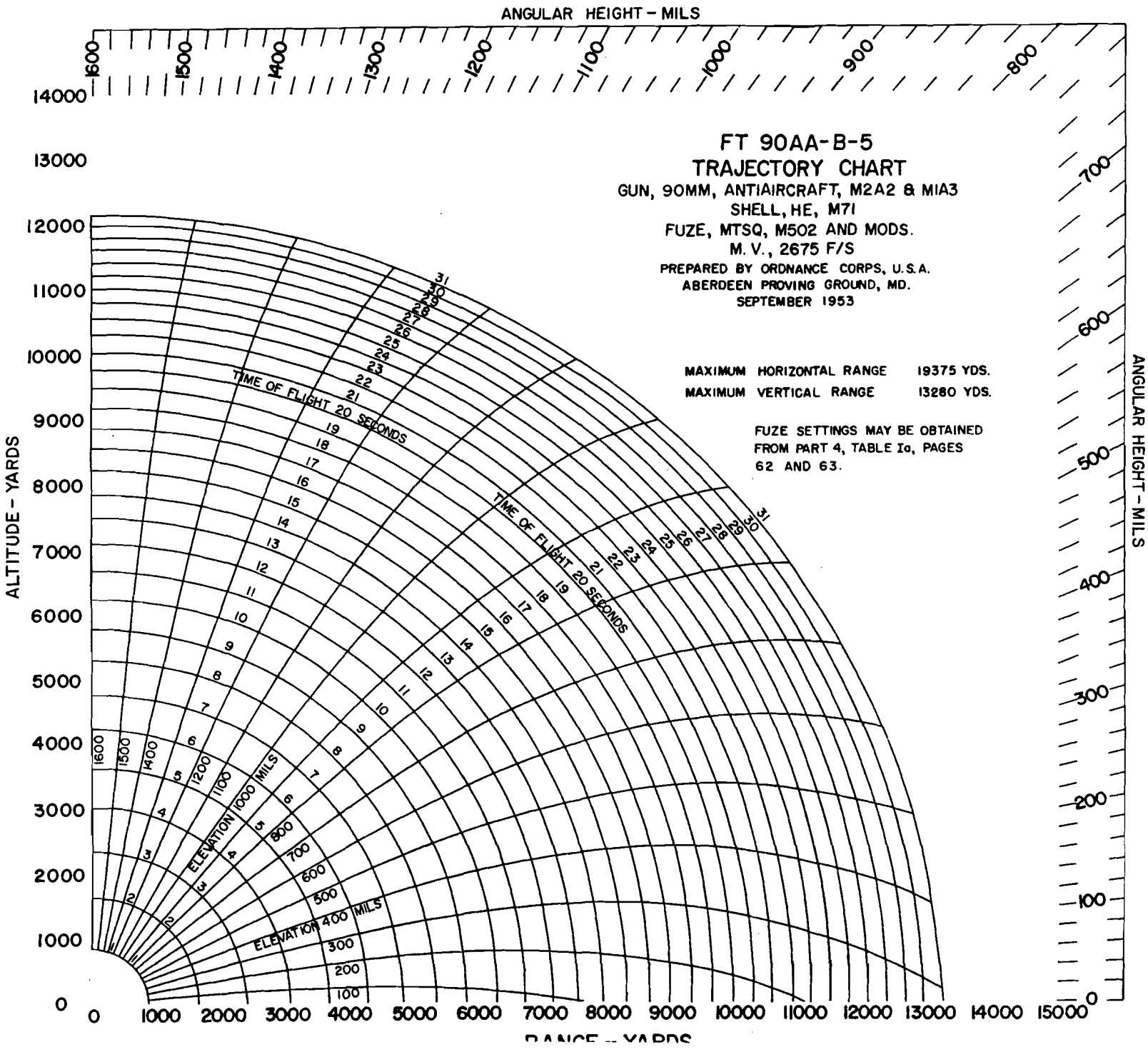


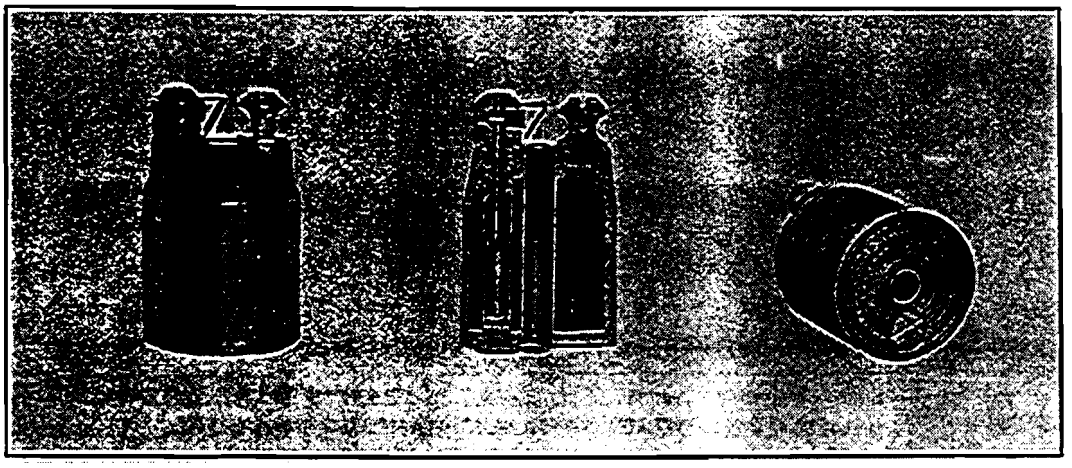
D-8

OCE 1600-170

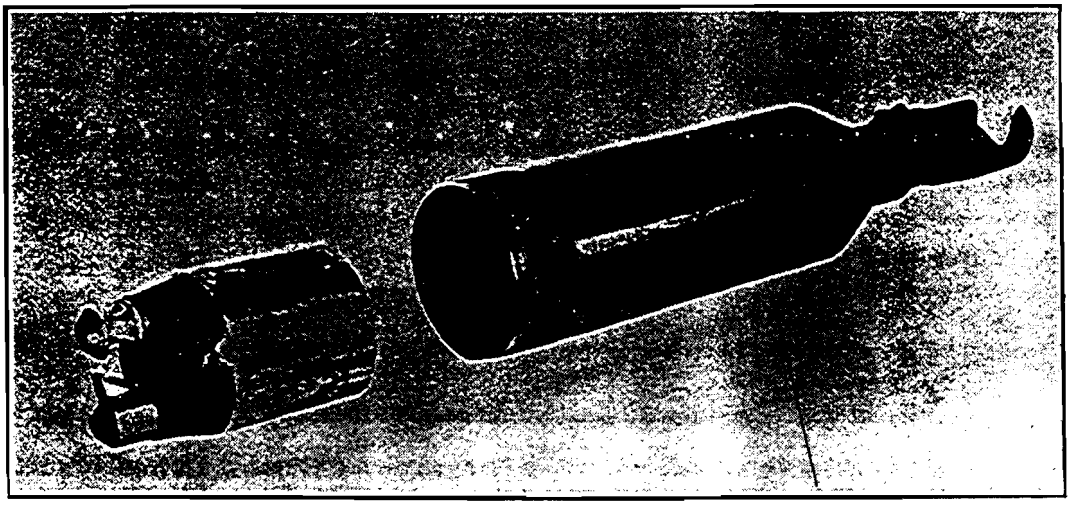
RA PD 60997

Figure 49 — Skeet Range — Lay-outs

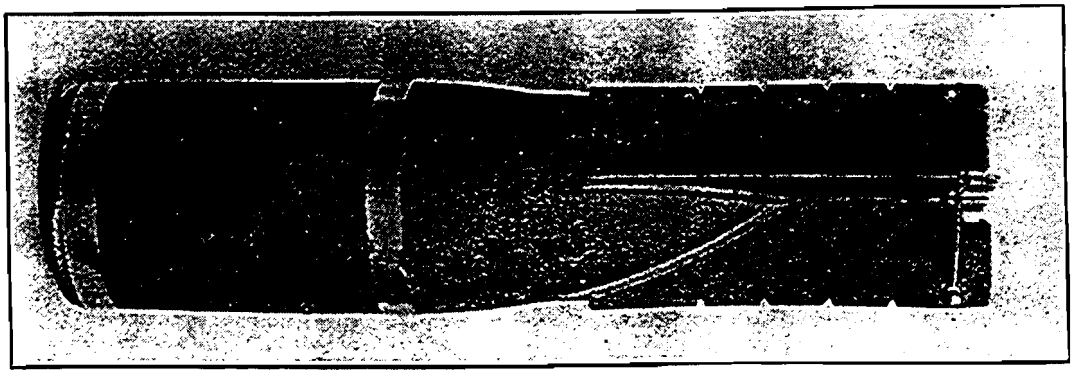

ANGULAR HEIGHT - MILS
FT 90AA-B-5
TRAJECTORY CHART
GUN, 90MM, ANTIAIRCRAFT, M2A2 & M1A3
SHELL, HE, M71
FUZE, MTSQ, M502 AND MODS.
M. V., 2675 F/S
PREPARED BY ORDNANCE CORPS, U.S.A.
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD.
SEPTEMBER 1953
MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL RANGE 19375 YDS.
MAXIMUM VERTICAL RANGE 13280 YDS.
FUZE SETTINGS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM PART 4, TABLE Ia, PAGES 62 AND 63.
TIME OF FLIGHT 20 SECONDS
ELEVATION 1000 MILS
ELEVATION 400 MILS
ALTITUDE - YARDS
RANGE - YARDS
ANGULAR HEIGHT - MILS



V. B. RIFLE GRENADE, LIVE, MARK I.



V. B. RIFLE GRENADE, MARK I, AND DISCHARGER.



6-INCH TRENCH MORTAR SHELL.

Section II.

IDENTIFICATION OF WAR GASES

8. Purpose

a. The sense of smell as a means of identification of war gases has several shortcomings. First, the enemy mixes gases to "mask" the odor. Second, impurities in mustard gas may cause an odor to linger after the gas itself has disappeared. Third, the sense of smell becomes dulled with exposure, so that even harmful concentrations become imperceptible. Finally, there are conditions under which certain blister gases may have almost no detectable odor. Standard detection devices provide the only conclusive means of identification.

b. Nevertheless every soldier should become proficient in identification of gases through odor and other sensory reactions, since other means may not be available. Many gases affect senses other than smell. For example, lewisite irritates the nasal passages, phosgene irritates the throat, and chlorpicrin produces tears. The exercises outlined below involve two specially designed kits, one for indoor instruction and the other for field exercises.

9. Instructional Gas Identification Set M1

The "sniff set" consists of seven wide-mouthed 4-ounce bottles, each with a stopper ground to fit. (See fig. 13.) Each bottle is packed in a sawdust-filled metal container. The containers are in turn packed in sawdust-filled compartments of a wooden case 30 inches long, 14¼ inches wide, and 11 inches high. One compartment is empty. Four bottles in the M1 set contain about 50 cubic centimeters (3.7 cubic inches) of granular activated charcoal saturated with a gas. Two of these bottles contain mustard gas, one chlorpicrin, and the fourth lewisite. The remaining three bottles contain solids without charcoal, one adamsite, a second chloracetophenone, and the third solid triphosgene. Solid triphosgene decomposes upon contact with the air to give off pure phosgene.

Figure 12. Mustard gas smells like garlic or horseradish—to some people!

petition, a contest may be arranged: Cover the labels on the bottles and assign each sample a number. After sniffing each bottle the trainee writes down the number of the bottle and the war gas he believes it contains.

d. Thorough instruction should be given with the sniff set before beginning instruction with the detonation set. The cost of each use of a bottle is negligible, compared with the cost of a tube in the detonation set.

11. Detonation Gas Identification Set M1

(figs. 15, 16, and 17)

a. This set is for field identification tests of war gases. It consists of 48 sealed 1-ounce pyrex glass tubes, 1 inch in diameter and 7½ inches long. There are 12 tubes each of mustard gas, lewisite, chlorpicrin, and phosgene. Mustard gas and lewisite are 5-percent solutions in chloroform; the chlorpicrin is a 50-percent solution, and the phosgene is undiluted. Each tube comes in an individual cardboard container. For shipment the 48 tubes and individual containers are packed 12 to a multiple metal container. Four multiple containers, in turn, come in a steel shipping container with a flanged and bolted top. The steel container must be returned when replacements are required.

b. An accessories set M1, is provided for operation of the detonation gas identification set. Its contents are shown in figure 18.

12. Preparation and Use of Detonation Set

a. Personnel handling detonators and blasting equipment will observe safety precautions outlined in FM 5-25. Gases are fired one at a time, using as many tubes as required by the size of the class. Normally one tube is enough for about 25 men. Shallow holes are dug as shown in figure 15. The holes should be 10 to 20 yards apart, with the line of holes at right angles to the wind direction.

b. To prepare for firing, No. 8 detonators are fastened to each tube with adhesive plaster. (See figure 19.) One detonator is used with each phosgene, chlorpicrin, and lewisite tube, and two with mustard gas tubes. *Phosgene tubes are always fired in the regular cardboard shipping containers to avoid an explosion from increased gas pressure formed by heat or low atmospheric pressure.* Tubes are laid in the holes with detonators underneath, so that explosion will throw the liquid filling into the air and produce a better cloud of vapor.

c. The setup is wired in series to a blasting machine placed about 25 yards upwind from the firing line. If a blasting machine is not available, detonators may be fired with batteries. For this purpose individual cells are wired in series and detonators in parallel.

d. An assistant should handle mechanical details for the instructor. A wind indicator is set up and the class placed downwind, normally 30 to 35 yards from the emplacement. This distance may be modified: On a calm day it may be only 20 to 25 yards; on a windy day 40 to 50 yards. Since glass and liquid spray may be thrown as far as 15 yards when the tubes explode, no persons or animals should be allowed within this danger radius. Before each gas is fired the instructor will instruct trainees:

(1) To breath deeply.

(2) To exhale partially.

(3) If the wind is shifting, to walk into the cloud when the gas is fired.

(4) To take a sniff—just enough to recognize the odor.

(5) To walk out of the cloud to the flank and then exhale.

e. If a gas is not recognized by this method students may sniff a spadeful of soil from the detonation hole. When blister gases are being identified in this way, the soil must first be carried at least 15 yards downwind in order that trainees' shoes may not become contaminated. (After the demonstration, the area should be restricted for at least 1 day to prevent injury from contaminated vegetation. Broken glass and detonator wires should be raked up and buried.)

f. Normally, four gases are detonated in succession, with an interval between gases. For effective instruction the name of the gas should not be announced before it is fired, although the men should be told in advance which four war gases will be used. If the four gases are fired several times during the exercise, the firing sequence should be changed. Men should be taught to scorn the easy method of exchanging identifications with their fellow trainees. It should be made clear that any man who "cribs" in this test is cheating only himself. Each man should be provided with a card (fig. 20) on which to mark the name of each gas as it is fired and state the odor he perceived. These cards are collected after the exercise and checked against the actual sequence of firing to determine the standard of proficiency attained. Men who fail to identify the gases should go through the exercise again. It should be made clear to them that this is an opportunity, not a penalty, for their lives may later depend on their individual judgment.

CAUTION: Stoppers must be kept tight except when the bottles are being used, otherwise the contents will be exhausted prematurely. When contents of bottles are expended a requisition for replacements should be made through normal supply channels.

Figure 13. Instructional gas identification set, MI, showing method of packing.

10. Use of Instructional Sets

a. The set is primarily used for indoor instruction prior to a field exercise with the detonation gas identification set. Trainees should not smoke immediately before or during the exercise. Instructors should pass around each bottle individually, with sufficient interval between bottles; otherwise the trainees' senses of smell will be dulled.

b. Directions for use: Holding the bottle at arm's length, remove the stopper. Using the open palm of the hand which holds the stopper, fan air across the mouth of the bottle toward the nose. Sniff—do not breathe normally or inhale deeply. If the odor is not detected, bring the bottle closer. Another method is to wave the stopper back and forth several inches in front of the nose. Take care not to break the bottles or spill the contents; dangerous burns may result.

c. Use of the sniff set should be preceded by an explanatory talk. After trainees have been warned about the danger of dropping or spilling, and instructed in the proper method of sniffing, the bottles may be passed around. To introduce com-

Figure 14. Procedure for using "sniff set." First remove stopper, touching only the handle portion. Then fan with open palm across top of bottle towards nose. Alternate method (right) is to wave stopper in front of nose, as near as necessary to detect odor.

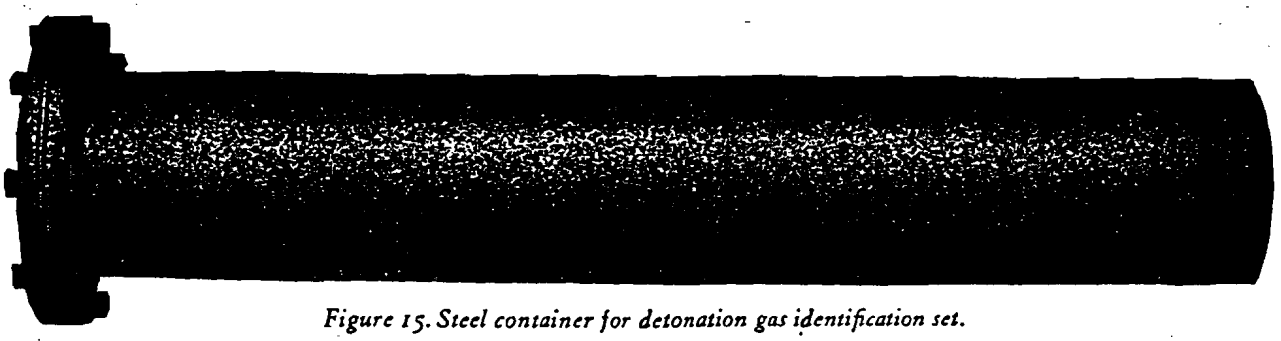


Figure 15. Steel container for detonation gas identification set.

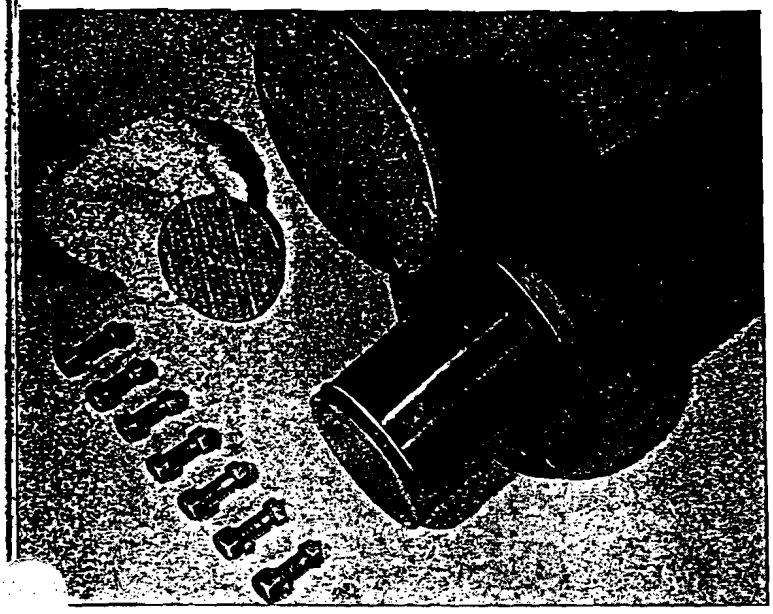


Figure 16. Five multiple containers are packed inside steel container. Always leave one lid bolt attached to steel tube so lid may be closed quickly in an emergency.

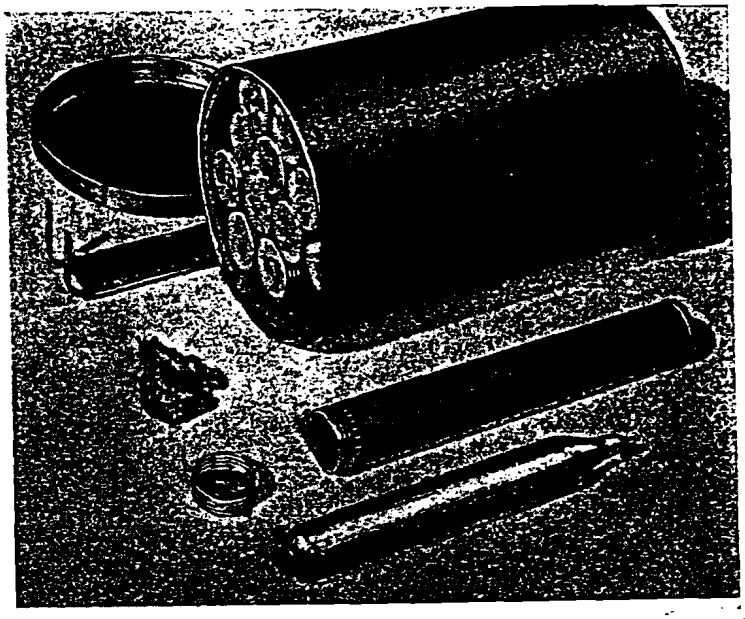


Figure 17. Twelve tubes are packed in each multiple container. Cotton wad fits in end of each cardboard tube. Strip of adhesive plaster is placed in each can for attaching detonators.

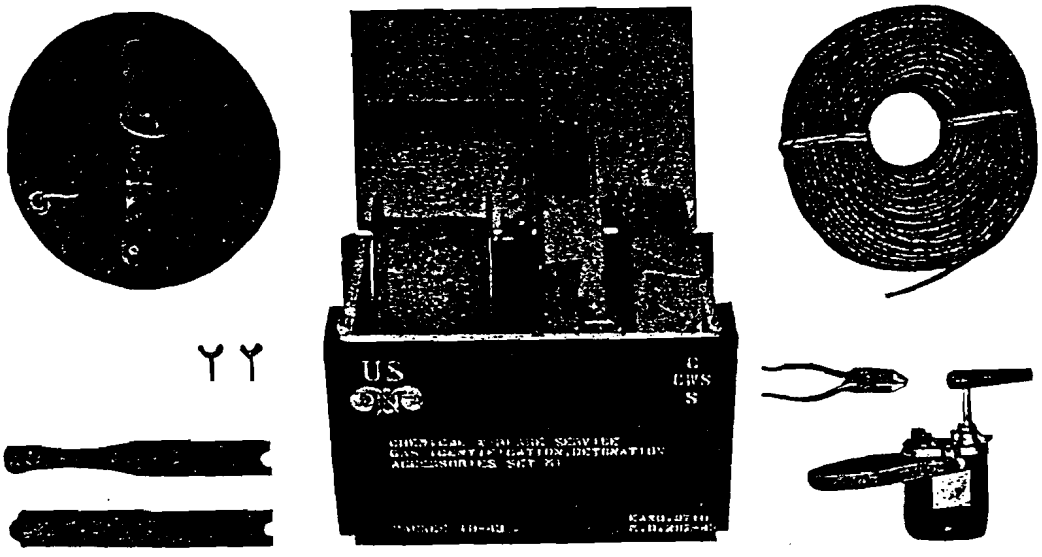


Figure 18. Accessories kit for detonation gas identification set includes items shown: 1,000 feet of No. 18 B and S gage firing wire, 500 feet on a reel and 500 feet coiled; a 10-cap blasting machine; 8-inch side-cutting pliers; two handles for the reel, and screws to hold the handle in place. These accessories are packed in a compartmented box 23 inches long, 14½ inches high, and 13½ inches deep. All items except handles are treated and/or wrapped to protect against water and rust.

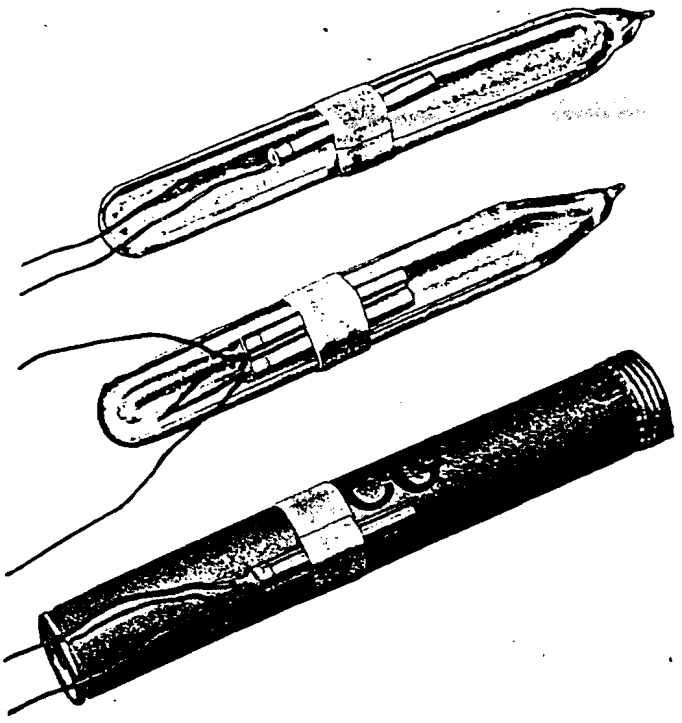


Figure 19 (above). Attaching detonators with adhesive plaster. Top: One detonator for chlorpicrin and lewisite. Center: Two for mustard gas. Bottom: One for phosgene, which is fired in container.

AGENTS IDENTIFICATION CARD

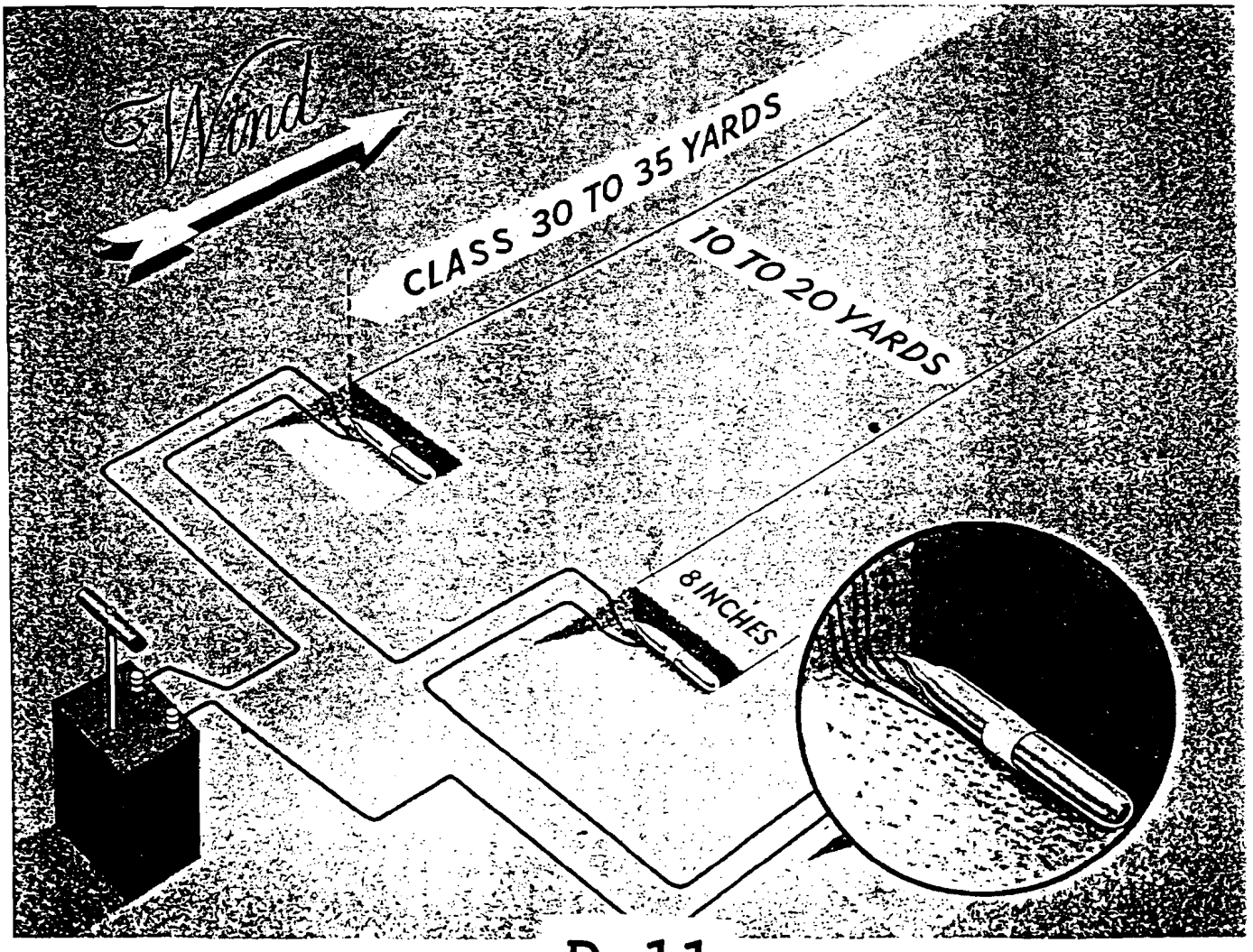
NAME _____

(NOTE: Place your name on above line. As each agent is fired, write your identification under "Agents" column. Beside it, under "Odor" column, state the smell impression YOU received. Do NOT compare notes with other students. Hand in your card at end of exercise.)

	AGENT	ODOR
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Figure 20. Agents identification card.

Figure 21 (below). Diagram of installation.



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX E

REPORTS/STUDIES

APPENDIX E

REPORTS AND STUDIES

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E-2 Findings and Determination of Eligibility, DERP FUDS, OEW Site No. C02NY0613, 1996. (B-4)

E-3 Project Summary Sheet, DERP FUDS, OEW Project No. C02NY0613, 1996. (B-4)

E-4 Reporting on Request of Division of Parks for a Brief History of "Fort Niagara State Park", 1963. (B-9)

E-5 1988 Underwater Archeology Survey, Old Fort Niagara,1988. (B-10)

E-6 Site Survey Summary Sheet, DERP FUDS, Site No. C02NY1006, 1995. (B-63)

E-7 Findings and Determination of Eligibility, DERP FUDS, Site No. C02NY1006, 1995. (B-63)

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY0613
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
6 September 1996

SITE NAME: Fort Niagara

LOCATION: Youngstown, New York

SITE HISTORY: Fort Niagara is located in the Village of Youngstown, County of Niagara, State of New York. On 21 April 1840, the State of New York did convey 288.49 acres fee to the War Department. The site was used by the Department of the Army as a military reservation which provided basic training for military personnel. The Army constructed several types of structures such as: barracks; housing facilities; maintenance facilities; commissary; a chapel; fire station; roads; a rifle range, a machine gun range; pistol range and anti-aircraft range (for more structure listings see " Site Map Legend " in Encl 1). On 22 January 1946, the Department of the Army declared Fort Niagara excess. On 25 August 1948, the War Assets Administration accepted care and custody of the site. On 2 May 1949, Fort Niagara 288.49 acres fee, reverted to the State of New York, which in turn conveyed the site to the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission. On 1 February 1953, the Department of the Army entered into a leasehold to use and occupy 275 acres of Fort Niagara. Excluded in this leasehold was the area known as Old Fort Niagara and the U.S. Coast Guard Station. On 31 January 1959 the Department of the Army terminated its lease with the Park Commission.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on 14 September 1995. Mr. Constancio J. Labeste and Mr. Honesto Castaneda of CENAN-PL-EA visited the site in Youngstown, New York. Our point of contact is Mr. Dave Clark, Building Superintendent of New York State Park [(716) 745-7273]. During our preliminary site investigation with Mr. Clark at the former Fort Niagara, he clearly stated that all the previously used structures left by the Army that still exist at the former site were all beneficially used by the New York State Park. The New York State Park also removed several former structures, including several underground and above-ground fuel storage tanks. Eleven abandoned underground fuel storage tanks of unknown sizes and contents were found at the following locations: one abandoned underground fuel storage tank (approx. 4,000 gallons) behind Post Engineer Shops and Warehouse Bldg. No. 97; one abandoned underground fuel storage tank (approx. 500 gallons) behind QM Storage Bldg. No. 15; one underground fuel storage tank (approx. 4,000 gallons) at the corner of Post Commissary Bldg. No. 102; three abandoned underground

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET (Revised)
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY0613
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
6 September 1996

(continuation)

fuel storage tanks (approx. 2-5,000 and 1-500 gallons) near Transportation Dispatch Office and Gas Station Bldg. No. 28; one underground fuel storage tank (approx. 1,000 gallons) near Post Fire Station Bldg. No. T225 and two abandoned underground fuel storage tanks (approx. 1,000 gallons each) opposite sides of Officers Quarters Bldg. No. 49; one abandoned underground fuel storage tank (approx. 500 gallons) behind Ration Storage Bldg. No. 41 and one abandoned underground fuel storage tank (approx. 2,000 gallons) near Post Theater Bldg. No. 114. The former locations of rifle range, machine gun range, pistol range and anti-aircraft range were converted by the New York State Park into a football playing field. According to Mr. Clark statement, several prospectors did scan the former firing ranges for souvenirs, but did not find any evidence of OEW. Although there is no evidence of OEW found at the former firing ranges, we can not assume that there is no buried OEW until systematic and thorough field investigation and archives search are conducted. No information is available regarding subsequent use of these ranges by other parties. The presence of several abandoned underground fuel storage tanks and previously used firing ranges area indicates possible safety hazard and hazardous/toxic waste, which are eligible under the DERP-FUDS program guidelines. On the basis of findings at the site, further investigations will be recommended and CON/HTRW, HTRW and OEW projects will be initiated.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: CON/HTRW, HTRW and OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There are three projects in this site.

a. CON/HTRW project consist of eleven abandoned underground fuel storage tanks (approx. 3-500 gallons) located on Bldg. No.'s 15, 28, and 41; (approx. 3-1,000 gallons) located on Bldg. No.'s 49 and T225; (approx. 2,000 gallons) on Bldg. No. 114; (approx. 2-4,000 gallons) located on Bldg. No.'s 97 and 102 and (approx. 2-5,000 gallons) located on Bldg. No. 28. The project will require: removal/disposal of tanks including their contents; sampling and testing of contents; removal/disposal of tanks concrete saddles and backfill and seeding of areas disturbed by the tanks removal (for location see site map in Encl 1).

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET (Revised)
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY0613
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
6 September 1996

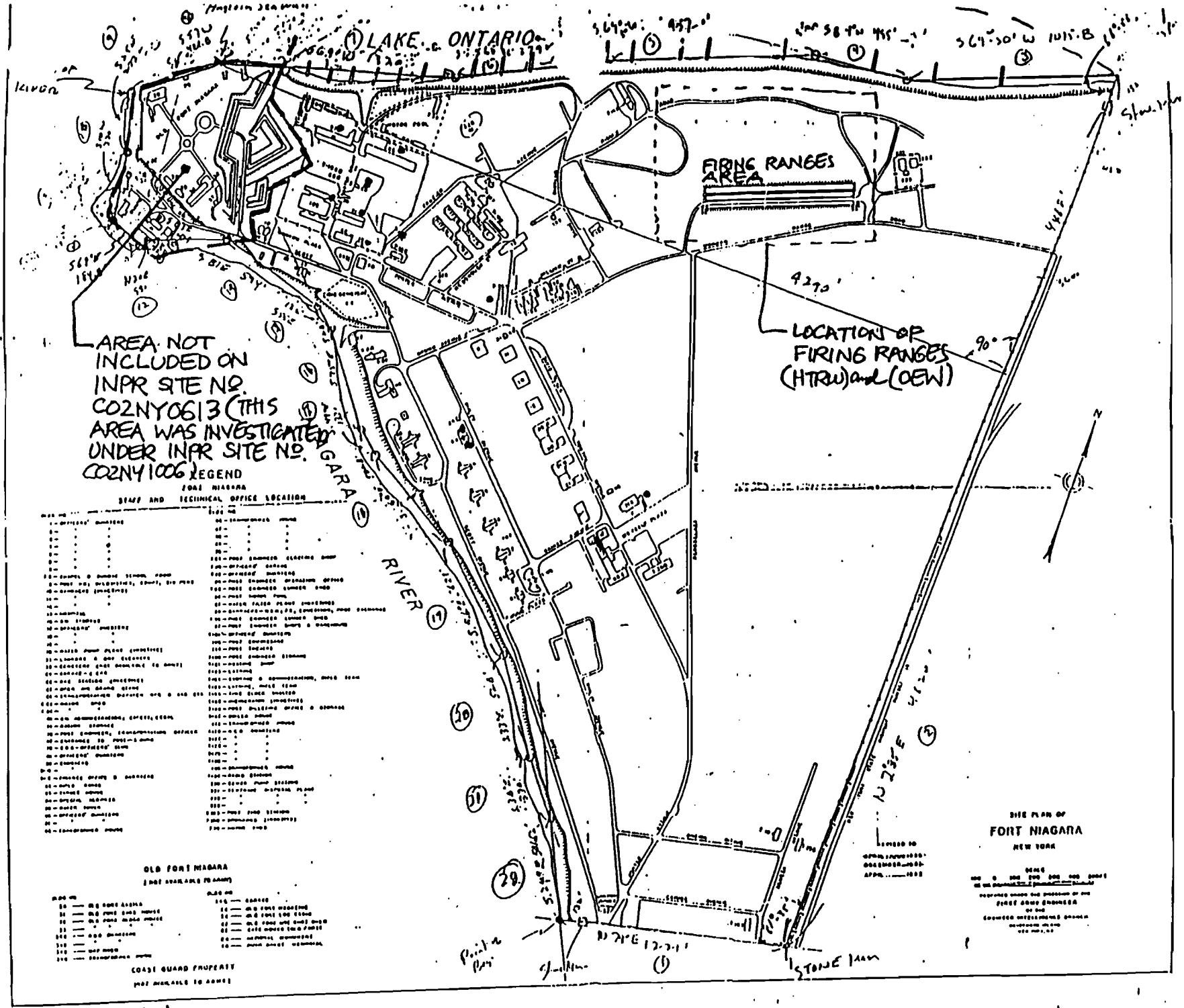
(continuation)

b. HTRW project will consist of soil screening for possible lead contamination created by the activities at Fort Niagara former rifle range, machine gun range, pistol range and anti-aircraft range. Further investigation following CEHND review of OEW project will be required to prove that possible presence of lead in the soil will not pose a hazard to public health or safety.

c. OEW project - The presence of four firing ranges will requires further investigations and archives search at the site, to be initiated by CEHND.

AVAILABLE STUDIES: None, except a letter, dated 24 October 1995, stating that none of the eleven abandoned underground fuel tanks identified at the site map have been used to the benefit of New York State Park operations since subject facilities were transferred to park ownership.

PA POC: Mr. Constancio J. Labeste, (212) 264-6070/71 is the New York District POC.


LAKE ONTARIO
FIRING RANGES AREA
AREA NOT INCLUDED ON INPR SITE NO. C02NY0613 (THIS AREA WAS INVESTIGATED UNDER INPR SITE NO. C02NY1006)
LOCATION OF FIRING RANGES (HTRW) and (OEW)
LEGEND
FORT NIAGARA
STAFF AND TECHNICAL OFFICE LOCATION
OLD FORT NIAGARA
COAST GUARD PROPERTY
NIAGARA RIVER
SITE PLAN OF
FORT NIAGARA
NEW YORK

E-1

REVISED: 6/11/96

ENCL 1

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
Site No. C02NY0613

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Fort Niagara is located in the Village of Youngstown County of Niagara, State of New York. On 21 April 1840, the State of New York did convey 288.49 acres fee to the War Department. Said deed did contain a reverter clause which stated that if and when the site ceased to be used for military purposes, title would revert back to the State of New York.

2. The site was used by the Department of the Army as a military reservation which provided basic training for military personnel. Improvements consisted of barracks, housing facilities, maintenance facilities, a chapel, roads, a rifle range, a machine gun range and anti-aircraft range.

3. On 22 January 1946, the Department of the Army declared Fort Niagara excess; on 25 August 1948, the War assets Administration accepted care and custody of the site. On 2 May 1949, Fort Niagara, 288.89 acres fee, reverted to the State of New York which in turn conveyed the site to the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission. On 1 February 1953, the Department of the Army entered into a leasehold agreement with the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission to use and occupy 275 acres of Fort Niagara. Excluded in this leasehold was the area known as Old Fort Niagara and the U.S. Coast Guard Station (the Coast Guard site was used by the Navy from 1941 to 1945, (see also site No, C02NY1006 - Naval Reserve Training Facility). On 31 January 1959, the Department of the Army terminated its lease with the Park Commission.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
SITE No. C02NY0613

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the DOD. Therefore, it is eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

Recommended for Signature:

11 Dec 95
Date

GARY THOMAS
COL, EN
Commanding

Approval:

25 Sep 96
Date

MILTON HUNTER
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT No. C02NY061303
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
SITE No. C02NY0613
6 October 1995

PROJECT DESCRIPTION. The presence of rifle range, machine gun range, pistol range and anti-aircraft range at the former Fort Niagara, will require further OEW investigations and archives search at the site to be initiated by CEHND.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY. All the items enumerated above were utilized by the Department of the Army during their use of former Fort Niagara as a military reservation which provided basic training for military personnel. Therefore, they are eligible under the DERP-FUDS program if it poses a safety hazard.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS. There is no policy which prohibits the proposal of this project. The project consisting of firing ranges as listed above in project description are eligible for DERP-FUDS program if it poses a safety hazard.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES: The former Fort Niagara rifle range, machine gun range, pistol range and anti-aircraft range area should be referred to CEHND for further investigation and archival research to determine if OEW is present.

RAC: Attached.

POC: Mr. Constancio J. Labeste, (212) 264-6470/71 is the New York District POC.

JOSEPH DAVIS, PRESIDENT
EDWARD A. ATWILL, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL A. SCHOELLKOPF, JR., TREASURER
MARTIN J. TRAVERS, ASSISTANT TREASURER
WILLIAM H. HEPP
FRANCIS T. FINDLAY
J. EUGENE McMAHON

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS
GENERAL MANAGER

Niagara Frontier State Park Commission

STATE PARKS—REGION 1
NIAGARA RESERVATION
BEAVER ISLAND
BUCKHORN ISLAND
FORT NIAGARA
LOWER NIAGARA
WHIRLPOOL
DEVIL'S HOLE
EVANGOLA
30 MILE POINT
4 MILE CREEK

PROSPECT PARK—NIAGARA RESERVATION
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.
March 8, 1963

Re: Fort Niagara State Park

Reporting on Request of Division of Parks for a Brief History of "Fort Niagara State Park".

Fort Niagara officially reverted to the State of New York January 7, 1946, at midnight. The 288.5 acre area had been granted by letters patent to the United States of America by the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office on July 8, 1841 "to have and to hold" for certain active military purposes only.

On January 15, 1947, the Attorney General of New York State duly notified the Secretary of War that, due to the cessation of occupancy by the United States of America for the purposes in the said letters patent, the land reverted to the State of New York as provided therein.

The State Council of Parks officials met with the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission at the Fort on October 30, 1947 for consideration of the area as a scenic state park to include the historic Old Fort Niagara dating from the French and Indian days of 1796.

By letter dated February 6, 1948, the Board of Commissioners by resolution of February 4, 1948, notified the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission that jurisdiction with some fringe exceptions (Coast Guard Station, lighthouse, and Building 88 occupied by the Navy) had been transferred to the Commission.

On July 15, 1948, the Commission under Consulting Contract #8287 received from Clarke and Rapuano a Preliminary Plan for the Development of Fort Niagara State Park and the proposed Lake Ontario State Parkway therefrom to the east.

The Commission received on May 6, 1949, from Capital Construction funds, the sum of $5,000 (Ch. 340-1, 1949) for emergency demolition of hazardous structures, trees and other conditions existing due to neglect of maintenance before abandonment. The Commission had aided the army previously, however, in the setting up and directing relief forces in rehabilitation of the woodlands.

Chapter 213, Laws of 1950, passed March 28, 1950, declared title reversion to the State.

The Commission immediately moved in with limited forces and accomplished much reclamation before gathering war clouds again changed the picture. Today, the Department of Defense is now in agreement that all of these ancient inland lake military posts are obsolete for any military purpose and the physical plants have been allowed to deteriorate beyond salvage.

Among the changes were the following:

The rehabilitation of the 1812 Cemetery and transfer to the Old Fort Niagara Association for maintenance.

The relocation from above to a separate site of the United Spanish War Veterans Memorial.

The agreement by the Army, through the Secretary of War and Congressional Committees, to the removal of the Modern Post Cemetry to Elmira National Cemetry.

The maintenance of the riverfront lawns and woodland approach to the historic Old Fort, and the taking over control of the Old Fort Association on a quasi-revenue permit operation.

Enlargement of parking areas, and consolidation of certain utilities.

The demolition or removal of approximately one hundred structures as approved by Division of the Budget, except those which the War Assets Administration agreed to remove.

Then followed the housing emergency and occupancy of usable barracks and officers residences by the State Division of Housing, and the demands of the national emergency. Successively the following temporary permits for various periods were granted by the Commission:

Eastern Air Defense Command - Building 13 and 3.12 acres. August 31, 1949 and renewals to June 30, 1953.

Department of the Army, February 1, 1953 and by extension to date and withdrawal, June, 1963.

Fort Niagara State Park at the mouth of the Niagara, on Lake Ontario, is the northern terminus of the Niagara Parkway and the start of the Lake Ontario Parkway to Four Mile Creek State Park and eastward in the future to Golden Hill State Park and junction with the Genesee Region and Rochester. The Niagara Parkway from the North Grand Island to the Old Fort taps the Fort Schlosser site above the Niagara Reservation, the historic Devil's Hole State Park area, the proposed Lewiston State Park of great frontier history, and a new Lower Niagara State Park about midway along the river to Lake Ontario.

PREVIOUS UNDERWATER WORK

EARLIEST KNOWN EXPLORATIONS

Harry Havens, a local amateur archaeologist, collected artifacts from the cove area of U.S. Coast Guard Station Niagara in the 1960s at a time when the water level was very low. His collection was given to the Rochester Museum and Science Center and is available there for study (5). Much of this collection consists of 18th century British artifacts.

Over the years sport divers have searched the waters around the Fort, especially the lake side, and removed many artifacts. Some of this collected material has been turned over to the Fort. For example, one diver after becoming a volunteer in the archaeology work, donated a Civil War Period bomb. This piece, which at the time of collection was full of powder charge and anti-personnel rounds, was found directly beneath the Rush-Bagot Monument. Tourists and local residents have frequently turned in such historically significant items that have washed up on the shores adjacent to the Fort. A rare Butler's Rangers badge and an equally rare type of Hotchkiss bolt were among other donated underwater finds.

1982 UNDERWATER SURVEY

Based on the previous finds of collectors, the archaeology crew has assumed that there is a high probability of finding concentrations of underwater deposits of artifacts or remnant historical features in the waters around the Fort. With this in mind, Dr. David Switzer undertook an underwater survey with Dr. Stuart Scott in 1982. In this study, which only lasted a few days, a Fisher proton magnetometer indicated numerous metallic objects, many of modern origin, littering the river and lake beds near the Fort. Dr. Switzer also located what appeared to be the remnants of a wall off the River shores to the east of Coast Guard Station Niagara. This strand of large stones, which paralleled the shore, was under 18 to 20 feet of water in an area of swift current. The stones were piled about three feet high and extended over a distance of several hundred feet. Nothing was collected during this reconnaissance, nor were the finds mapped in.

1985 and 1986 ORDNANCE REMOVAL

In July of 1985, divers from the New York State Police and Sheriff's dive team noted 30 to 40 items of ordnance in Lake Ontario near the seawall while they were conducting a training exercise. Several of these articles were recovered by the divers and turned over to the 143rd Ordnance Detachment (EODCC) of the Department of the Army. The rounds were identified by EODCC as 3 inch MKI Stokes practice mortars dating to the World War I era.

The Army contacted the U.S. Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group Two at Fort Story, Virginia, and in August of 1985 Navy divers supported by the New York State Police and U.S. Coast Guard Station Niagara personnel removed 41 pieces of ordnance. This ordnance was recovered within 50 yards of the seawall from the area beneath the Rush-Bagot Monument to the northeastern end of seawall (Fig. 4). In 1986, through the support of the Honorable John J. LaFalce, members of the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit Two from Fort Story, Virginia returned and removed more ordnance (Fig. 5). While looking for explosives, the Navy team reported seeing numerous artifacts of historical interest, including a wagon wheel and blacksmith tongs which were later recovered. Much of the ordnance was exploded by the Navy, but several mortars were returned to the Fort for its collections.

1987 BASIN HARBOR MARITIME MUSEUM UNDERWATER SURVEY OF OLD FORT NIAGARA

Based on all these earlier finds, Arthur Cohn, Kevin Crisman, and David Andrews from the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum were contracted in 1987 to conduct on empirical diver examination of the Niagara River and Lake Ontario waters adjacent to the Fort. This team was at the Fort for a period of four days and in the water three of those days. The purpose of their survey was to determine the location, extent and nature of artifacts and sites in the Lake and River, and to provide an overview of the submerged cultural resources of Fort Niagara (6). This team surveyed five areas (Fig. 6).

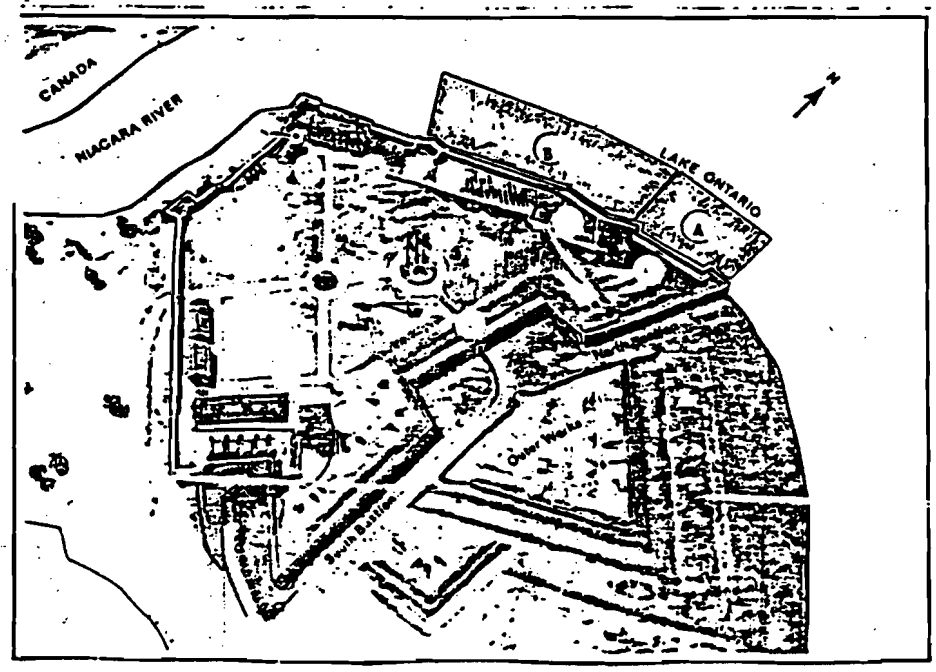


Figure 4. Areas surveyed by the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group in 1985.

1987 Survey Section One

In section one, in the waters east of the seawall, the 1987 divers observed the lake bottom to be composed of coarse sand which was subject to wave action and currents. In two areas within section one they saw what may have been remnants of erosion-control stone cribbing or jetties, and in one area structural wood was seen that may have once been part of a dock or section of cribbing. Few artifacts were seen other than iron piping, a boiler or stove, and fragments of what the 1987 divers described as whiteware ceramics (7). Based on what washes up on the beach in this area, what they described as whiteware, probably included other forms of white bodied refined earthenwares, mostly nineteenth and twentieth century army-issued ironstone and granite china.

At the northeastern corner of the seawall the 1987 diving crew encountered a storm-battered concrete, erosion-control jetty, much of which sticks out above the water. West of this jetty along the seawall there were large boulders interspersed with flat, rounded cobbles. Pockets of coarse sand were observed around some of the rocks. More cultural material was seen west of the jettie than had been seen east of the Fort's seawall, but most of the artifacts appeared to be modern refuse (8).

1987 Survey Section Two

Section two started at the bend in the seawall where there is the foundation of the Elliptical Battery located under two to six feet of water (Fig. 6). This foundation, planned in 1816, was intended to support a gun bastion, but there is no known documentary or archaeological evidence that anything other than the foundation for the battery was built. The divers noticed many artifacts (9) lying on a coarse sand bottom within the stone foundation and between the rocks. One Stokes mortar was seen in this array of cultural material. In the damaged foundation they also observed the top inches of a wooden barrel, filled with stones overlying dense, grey-white clay (Fig. 7).

To the eastern side of the foundation between it and the western corner of the seawall, the bottom of section two was covered with large boulders, water-rounded red cobbles and coarse gravel. In this area, where there is heavy wave action during storms, the divers saw little sand and few artifacts except as they swam near the foundation. Toward the mouth of the River along the crescent-shaped concrete wall that protects U.S. Coast Guard Station Niagara, there were also numerous large boulders near the wall and smaller stones and coarse sand further out. In this part of section two, divers saw other artifacts including many modern metal items, relatively modern ceramic sherds, some ordnance, a wooden beam, etc.

Nails: The divers found that one of the first clues to the presence of artifacts below the surface was an abundance of wrought nails sticking out of the silt. A couple hundred nails of varying sizes were recovered, most in complete and exemplary condition, showing no signs of corrosion. Most were wrought nails, but a few early examples having cut shanks with wrought heads were recovered. In the excavated units in the Y24 row, many wire nails were mixed with earlier varieties. Figure 12 shows the approximate nail distribution as recorded in the field. Once all the material is cataloged and counted more carefully these numbers may vary slightly but the distribution will not be significantly altered.

Figure 5. Ordnance collected by the Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group off the seawall of Fort Niagara.

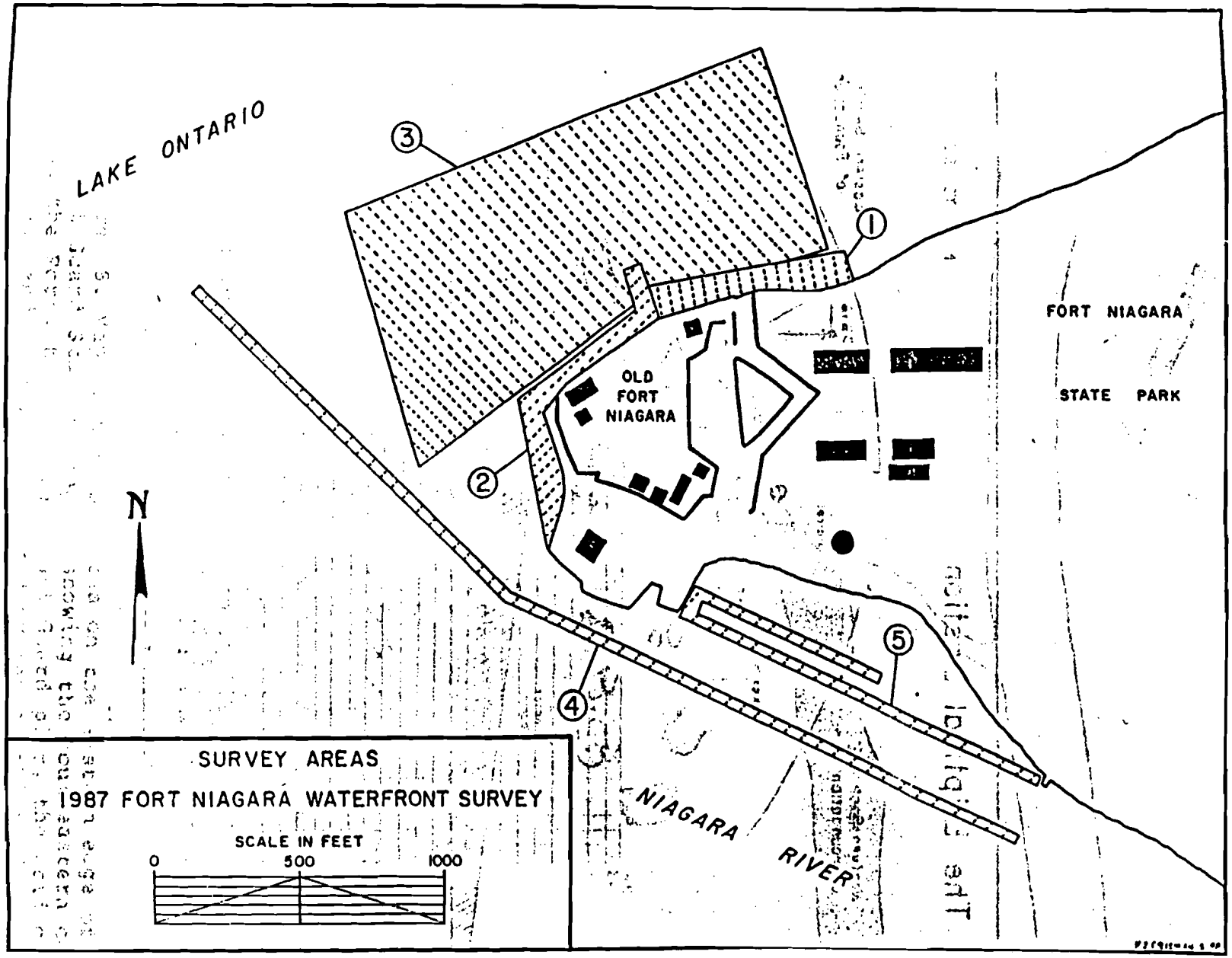


Figure 6. Survey areas of the 1987 Fort Niagara Waterfront Survey conducted by members of the Basin Harbor Maritime Museum. Reduced from the September 1988 report submitted to The Old Fort Niagara Association.

E-5

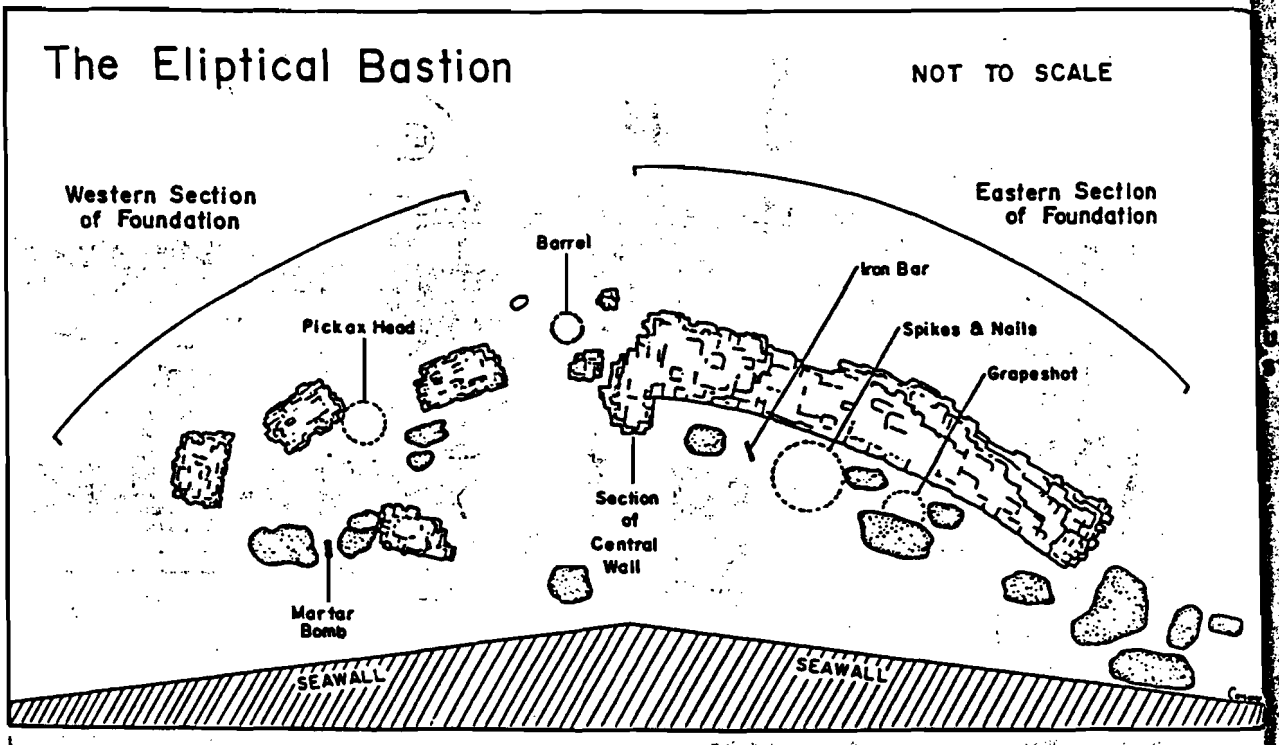


Figure 7. The Elliptical Battery as drawn by the 1987 diving crew. From Cohn and Crisman, 1988: Figure 7.

deep at the most, of coarse sand and pebbles covers most of the bottom near the seawall. Very large rocks, several feet in diameter, abound within twenty five feet of the seawall. Most of these are part of the twentieth century rip-rap placed there to mitigate the winter storm effects. Smaller rocks, which were undoubtedly brought in by storms, surround these larger erosion control elements. The rocks diminish in size beyond the rip-rap, until they appear only as a wide scatter of rocks measuring from six to twelve inches.

Beneath the coarse sand and rocks there is layer of fine, extremely hard-packed clayey sand or sandy clay which cannot be fanned or moved by hand. Its depth is unknown since no test excavations were conducted in any of the preliminary surveys. That this is a hard packed sediment and not a glacial deposit is indicated by the fact that artifacts are observed protruding from this layer. In fact, some of the recovered ordnance has been retrieved partially buried in this sediment.

1988 Lake Survey Finds

Twentieth century trash was noted on the surface all along the seawall. The majority of this appears to be the flotsam and jetsam associated with any large body of water, and it appears to have been carried into the area from outside the park boundaries by the action of the water. There were, however, a great many items whose presence was clearly the result of the late stages of the Fort's occupation. Some of this is being washed in a back current from a known dumping area located on the shore east of the seawall. As noted above, many of the objects are partially buried in the hard packed sedimentary layer. The compactness of this layer may bode well for preservation. Objects within this area cut off from oxygen may be in excellent condition, and the structure of the hard deposits may lend itself to formal type excavations much the same as on land.

As noted earlier, the 1988 divers left most of the artifacts seen in the Lake survey in situ. The rough condition and lack of time made recording proveniences impossible Thus, only the ordnance that was seen and an accumulation o nails and miscellaneous metal items that were in a barre were removed. Five Stokes mortar rounds were recovered b William Utley, who has professional experience in ordnanc demolition. These were found just to the east of the Elliptical Battery in the area where the Navy divers in previou years had recovered similar ordnance. Apparently, an unto number of these were trashed in this area after World War and each winter more of these are exposed from the hard sed ment. Those found this year appear to be practice rounds were in some type of packing-box condition. They were u fused and didn't have the powder increment extension in t tail that some which were recovered in previous years had.

A wooden barrel was discovered about 30 feet out ir

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE No. C02NY1006
NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
19 June 1995

SITE NAME: Naval Reserve Training Facility

LOCATION: Youngstown, New York

SITE HISTORY: The site was located on Fort Niagara, in the Village of Youngstown, County of Niagara, State of New York. The 288.50 acres comprising Fort Niagara was obtained by the Department of the Army as a result of the New York State Legislature dated 8 July 1841. By permit dated 21 July 1892, the Department of the Army granted use and occupancy of 4.0 acres fee to the U.S. Coast Guard. The site was located on westerly side, adjacent to the mouth of Niagara River, Fort Niagara. From 1941 to 1945, Coast Guard was part of the Department of the Navy, and the latter became the custodial agent for all properties leased, permitted or owned by the Coast Guard. The Navy used the site to train naval personnel, including the use of building No. 88, a two story brick building located at the intersection of Porter and Gaines Avenues. This structure served as living quarters for naval personnel. On 10 November 1954, General Services Administration transferred the 4.0 acres fee to the U.S. Coast Guard, which is the current owner. The two story brick building No. 88, was acquired and is currently owned by the State of New York, Park Department.

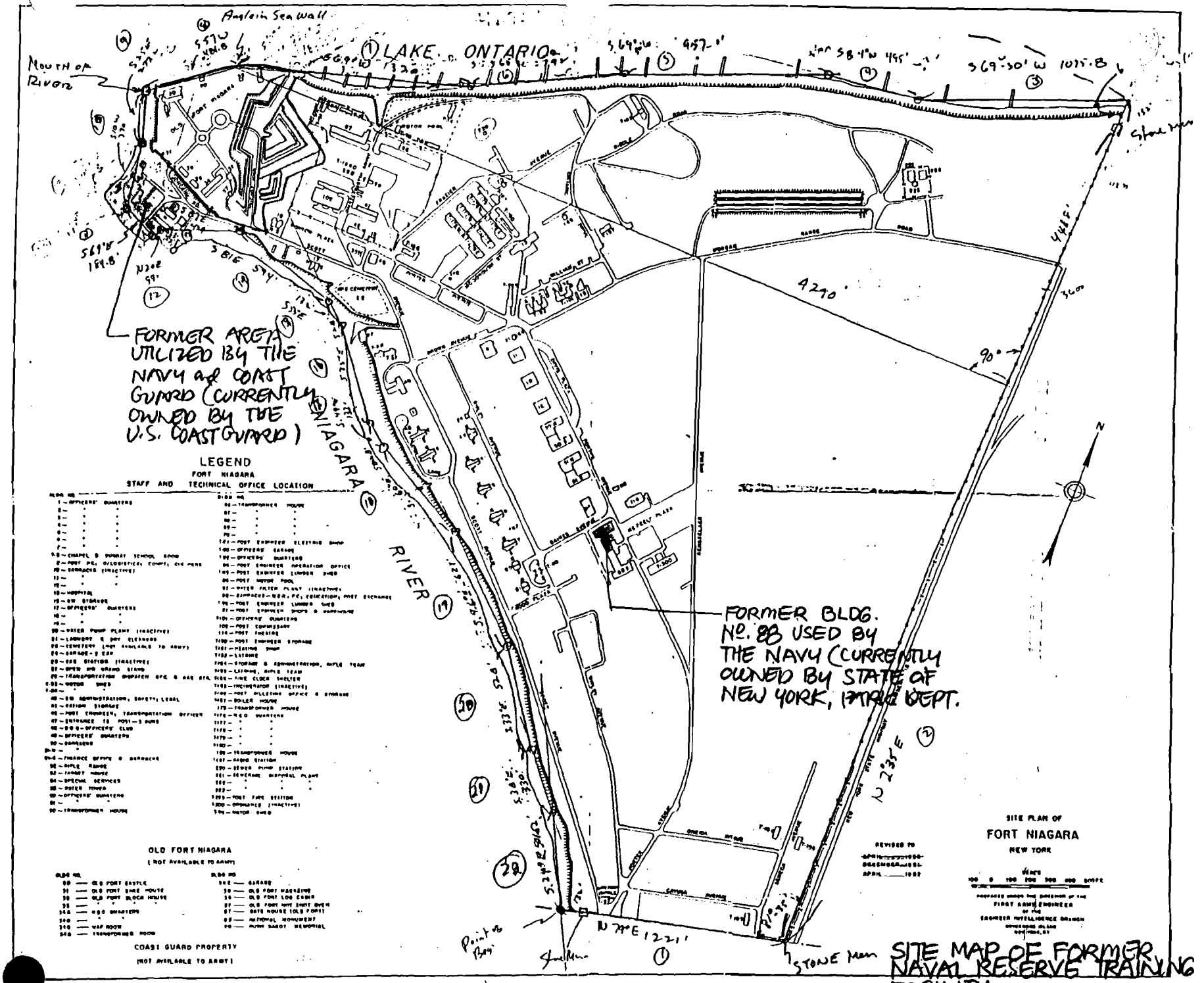
SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on 14 June 1995. Mr. Constancio J. Labeste and Mr. Honesto Castaneda of CENAN-PL-EA visited the site at Fort Niagara. Our point of contact was Mr. Dario Violente, Regional Engineer of New York State Park [(716) 278-1775]. The acreage formerly occupied by the Navy and the Coast Guard including building No. 88, did not show any safety and health hazard eligible under the DERP-FUDS program. The two story brick building No. 88 was structurally sound and currently beneficially used by the State of New York, Park Department. Therefore, no further action (NOFA) is required at this time.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: None

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: None

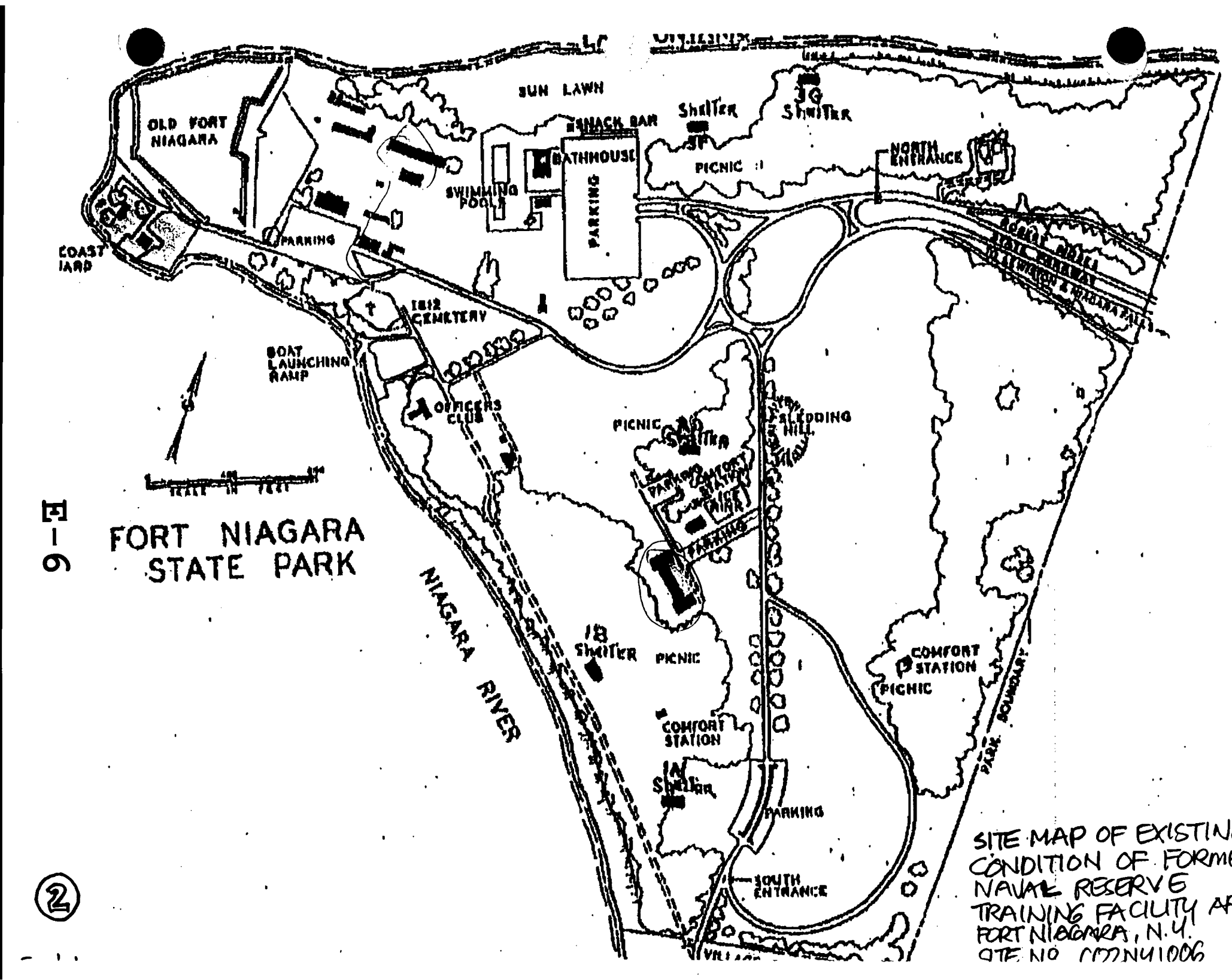
AVAILABLE STUDIES: None

PA POC: Mr. Constancio J. Labeste, (212) 264-6070/71 is the New York District POC.


LAKE ONTARIO
MOUTH OF RIVER
Anglo in Sea wall
FORMER AREA UTILIZED BY THE NAVY & COAST GUARD (CURRENTLY OWNED BY THE U.S. COAST GUARD)
FORMER BLDG. No. 88 USED BY THE NAVY (CURRENTLY OWNED BY STATE OF NEW YORK, PARKS DEPT.
NIAGARA RIVER
LEGEND
FORT NIAGARA
STAFF AND TECHNICAL OFFICE LOCATION
OLD FORT NIAGARA
(NOT AVAILABLE TO ARMY)
COAST GUARD PROPERTY
(NOT AVAILABLE TO ARMY)
SITE PLAN OF
FORT NIAGARA
NEW YORK
N 79°E 1221'
Point No Bay
STONE MON
SITE MAP OF FORMER NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK

E-6

(1)



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SITE MAP OF EXISTING CONDITION OF FORMER NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY AREA FORT NIAGARA, N.Y. SITE NO. C02NY1006

(2)

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK

Site No. C02NY1006

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Naval Reserve Training Facility was located on Fort Niagara, in the Village of Youngstown, County of Niagara, State of New York. The 288.50 acres comprising Fort Niagara was obtained by the Department of the Army as a result of an act of New York State Legislature dated 8 July 1841. By permit dated 21 July 1892, the Department of the Army granted use and occupancy of 4.0 acres fee to the U.S. Coast Guard. Subject site was located on the westerly side, adjacent to the mouth of Niagara River, of Fort Niagara. From 1 November 1941 to 28 December 1945, the Coast Guard was part of the Department of the Navy. Thus the Navy became custodial agent for all properties leased, permitted or owned by the Coast Guard.

2. There is no historical file available for this former naval installation. However, two project maps were found in the archive files located at the Port Hueneme Naval Base, Oxnard, California. These maps show that the Navy constructed a berthing facility on the 4.0 acre site and that the Navy also utilized Building No. 88, a two story brick building located at the intersection of Porter and Gaines Avenues.

3. On 22 January 1946, Fort Niagara was declared excess to the needs of the Department of the Army and the 288.50 acres fee were conveyed to War Assets Administration (predecessor agency to the General Services Administration). As per letter of transfer dated 10 November 1954, General Services Administration transferred 4.0 acres fee to the Coast Guard. According to the Assessors Office of the Village of Youngstown, Fort Niagara is currently owned by the State of New York (284.50 acres fee) and the U.S. Coast Guard (4.0 acres fee).

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING FACILITY
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
SITE No. C02NY1006

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the DOD. Therefore, it is eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701 et seq.

Recommended for Signature:

24 JUL 95
Date

GARY THOMAS
COL, EN
Commanding

Approval:

Date

MILTON HUNTER
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX F

LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX F

LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/CORRESPONDENCE

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F-2 Letter, Feeder to Training Ammunition Report, 1953. (B-11)

F-3 Station List, Fort Niagara, New York, 1953. (B-65)

F-4 Letter, Gun, 90mm, M1 and M2 Series, 1953. (B-66)

DRAFT

Property Transferred from:	Property Transferred to:
Decon Det (2) & DP Sect (2), cml co, serv (avn) Ft Myers, Fla	145th cml pltn - airdrome Ft. Myers, Fla
DP Sect (2), cml co, serv (avn) Ft. Myers, Fla.; DP Sect (13) cml co, serv (avn) Savannah, Georgia (trnsfr'd from Jackson, Mississippi	872nd cml co - air bomb, Ft. Myers, Fla.

Buckingham Army Air Field, Ft Myers

2108th AAF BU report of 28 Feb 1945 lists chemical equipment to include 1/2 M2 detonating gas identification set on hand

Fort Niagara, New York (Depot Comp)

1943 "...that while at Niagara we had gas drills--testing the odors of various types of diluted gases. Later we were sent into a smoke screen with our masks off. While in there were surprised by tear gas bombs..." [from the file on Fort Niagara]

Chemical Warfare School conducted here. [Chemical Warfare Newsletters 1942-1943]

Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia

240 pounds of chlorine were supplied from the Chemical Warfare Reserve Depot at EA on January 21, 1922. [Chemical Warfare, May 15, 1922]

Fort Ontario

Chemical Warfare School conducted here. [Chemical Warfare Newsletters 1942-1943]

Fort Ord, California

AGF Replacement Depot Number 2

CN capsules used

Conducted Division Schools for Unit Gas Officers and Noncommissioned Officers [CWS Newsletter, 1941-1942]

25 July 1942: 1st Plat Btry A (Slt), 415 th CA Bn AA Comp, Btry B Auto Wpns 415th CA Bn (AA) Comp, 1st Plt Btry A (Slt) 417th CA Bn AA Comp, Btry B Auto Wpns 417th CA Bn (AA) Comp stationed here. Supply requirements included decontamination apparatus; gasproof curtains; gas masks; Agent, decon, sim (4 1/2 lb pkg.); Bomb, incendiary, instr., M1 or M2 (1 ea); CN capsules; Grenade, incendiary M14 (2 ea); HC and CN smoke pots; Sim., HS Gas, MR (in gallon containers); and other equipment. [see file "Fort Ord, California]

Fort Pierce, Florida

Land mines containing MR were exploded on on the beach and a section of the jungle back of the dune line, decontamination of

DRAFT

Maj Johnson/pr

HEADQUARTERS FORT NIAGARA
Youngstown New York

JUL 20 1953

AHUD - 471

SUBJECT: Feeder to Training Ammunition Report, Reports Control Symbol CSGLD-150 (R 1)

TO: Commanding General
First Army
Governors Island
New York 4, N. Y.
ATTN: G-4, Special Projects Division

1. Reference: letter, Headquarters First Army, AHFKD-7, 471, and AHFKD-8, 471, subject: "Revised Procedure for Distribution of Training Ammunition", dated 23 March 1953.

2. The report on requirements for training ammunition for the second quarter of FY 1954 (1 Oct to 31 Dec 53 inclusive) with data computed from T/A 23-100 dated 7 Sept 51 (T/A 23-100 dated 16 Sept 52 is not available) is as follows for Fort Niagara.

a. Small arms - 1358 men

(1) 30 caliber carbine ammunition - 35,970 rounds

(a) 1090 carbines

(b) 33 rounds per weapon

(2) 45 caliber pistol and submachine ammunition - 13,680 rounds

(a) 228 submachine guns at 60 rounds per weapon

(b) 13 pistols at 25 rounds per weapon

(3) 30 caliber rifle ammunition - 432 rounds

(a) 27 M-1 rifles

(b) 16 rounds per weapon

b. Artillery ammunition - 32 guns

(1) Shell 90 mm HE w/MTSQF - 2800 rounds

(2) Shell 90 mm HE w/PDF - 320 rounds

AHUD - 471
SUBJECT: Feeder to Training Ammunition Report,
Reports Control Symbol CSGLD-150 (R 1)

(3) Shell 90 mm HE w/VTF - 160 rounds

(4) Shell 90 mm Smk Green - 40 rounds

(5) Shell 90 mm Smk Red - 40 rounds

3. At the present time status of station stockage of training ammunition is negative, since Fort Niagara has just recently been activated.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

LOUIS S. McCALLA
WO(jg) USA
Acting Adjutant

File 300

~~RESTRICTED~~
SECURITY INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS FORT NIAGARA
Youngstown New York

S T A T I O N L I S T

UNIT	LOCATION	POST OFFICE ADDRESS
Hq Fort Niagara	Youngstown, NY	Youngstown, NY
Hq & Hq Det 1208th ASU	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
Hq & Hq Btry 2d AAA Gp (Static)	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
35th Ord Arty Rpr Det 1/	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
40th Explosive Ord Det 1/	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
44th AAA Bn (Gun)(90mm)(Static):		
Hq & Hq Btry	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
A Btry	Lewiston, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
B Btry	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
C Btry	Niagara Falls, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
D Btry	Lewiston, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
76th AAA Det (Opr)(Static)	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
385th Sig Det (RM-Type E) 2/	Lewiston, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
385th Sig Det (RM-Type E) 3/	Grand Island	Grand Island, NY
52d Ord Integ Fire Cont Rpr Det 1/	Youngstown, NY	Ft Niagara, Youngstown, NY
606th AAA Bn (Gun)(90mm)(Static):		
Hq & Hq Btry	Grand Island, NY	Grand Island, NY
A Btry	Wheatfield, NY	Grand Island, NY
B Btry	Grand Island, NY	Grand Island, NY
C Btry	Wheatfield, NY	Grand Island, NY
D Btry	Grand Island, NY	Grand Island, NY

1/ Asgd 1208th ASU
2/ Asgd 44th AAA Bn
3/ Asgd 606th AAA Bn

DISTRIBUTION:
"A"

SECURITY INFORMATION
~~RESTRICTED~~

27 October 1953

F-3

AHUD 472 1st Ind Major Johnson/ac/104
SUBJECT: Gun, 90mm, M1 and M2 Series

HEADQUARTERS Fort Niagara, Youngstown, New York DEC 21 1953

TO: Commanding General, First Army, Governors Island, New York 4, N. Y.

1. The Unit Equipment Status Report of the 44th AA Bn (Btrys A,C,D) are correct in their reporting. "B" Battery 44th AA Bn should read twenty (20) ea guns on hand. These four (4) additional guns are the 90mm's, not modified, being utilized for 2nd AAA Group Gunnery Practice at Wellsfleet, Mass.

2. Station Stock should reflect nine (9) 90mm's, not modified, on hand which are excess to authorized allowances and have been reported to Letterkenny Ordnance Depot for disposition instructions.

3. Station utility stockage of one (1) 90mm Gun, authorized by letter, your headquarters, Subject: Replacement of Guns Out of Operation file AHFOR (5) 472 and dated 15 May 1953, should also be included in the station stock total.

4. All 90mm Guns at this station are T/O and E equipment for the 2nd AAA Group and should not be reflected as being on memorandum receipt.

5. Recapitulation of the four (4) paragraphs above is as follows, and records have been corrected to reflect these figures accordingly.

RCS: CSGLD-212

606th AA Bn (Btrys "A,B,C,D")		16 ea.
44th AA Bn (Btrys "A,B,C,D")		20 ea.
Station Stock		10 ea.
Station Stock A/C on MR		0 ea.
	Total	46 ea.

RCS: AHFOR-24 (R1)

T/A and T/O & E		36 ea.
Utility Stockage		1 ea.
Station Excess		9 ea.
	Total	46 ea.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

[illegible]
Adjutant

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX G

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX G

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

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G-2 Supplemental Agreement No.6 to Lease Contract No. NYDRE(A)-936, 31 August 1964. (B-62)

Contract No. NIRE(A) 936

THIS AGREEMENT made this first day of February of nineteen hundred fifty-three, by THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting by and through JAMES F. EVANS, Director of State Parks, Division of Parks, Conservation Department of the State of New York and THE NIAGARA FRONTIER STATE PARK COMMISSION, herein especially authorized by THOMAS E. DEWEY, Governor of the State of New York, pursuant to the provisions of Section Nine of the executive law of the State of New York, as amended (hereinafter called the State) and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA acting by and through the DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY (hereinafter called the Government).

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the United States of America, has evidenced an immediate need for the use of the State-owned property, known as Fort Niagara, situate in the State of New York, County of Niagara, adjacent to the Village of Youngstown; and

WHEREAS, the immediate need is based upon military requirements considered of great importance to the defense training program of the Department of the Army; and

WHEREAS, the property known as Fort Niagara, was formerly a training post of the U. S. Army, and reverted without cost with improvements thereon to the State of New York in 1947; and

WHEREAS, the State of New York has had prepared a survey and plan by Clarke, Rapuano and Holleran, Consulting Engineers and landscape architects, for the development of Fort Niagara for public park purposes as described in a report dated July 15, 1948, hereinafter referred to as the "State Park Plan"; and

WHEREAS, the representatives of the United States of America have been informed of the State's plan for development of Fort Niagara as a State Park and have evidenced that use of such Fort Niagara for the immediate needs of the Department of the Army will not preclude the future development of the State Park as planned; and

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WHEREAS, THOMAS E. DEWEY, Governor of the State of New York, deems it to be in the public interest to facilitate the Government's defense effort by making available to the Department of the Army, the State-owned property known as Fort Niagara on the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth and accordingly authorizes JAMES F. EVANS, Director of State Parks, Division of Parks, Conservation Department of the State of New York and the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission to make available to the United States of America, acting through the Department of the Army, the property known as Fort Niagara:

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto in consideration of the sum of one dollar ($1.00) paid by the Government to the State covenant and agree as follows:

1. The State hereby leases to the Government the following described premises, viz:

All that parcel of land together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, located in the State of New York, County of Niagara, adjacent to the Village of Youngstown, known as Fort Niagara, and also building and appurtenances of the water supply system, all as outlined in red colored crayon on map attached hereto and made part hereof and marked "Exhibit A", excluding the areas known as Old Fort Niagara, Coast Guard Station and 1812 cemetery.

2. The demised premises are to be used for military purposes only and for no other purpose whatsoever.

3. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD:

The said premises with their appurtenances for the term beginning February 1, 1953 and ending January 31, 1956.

4. In the event that military requirements make it necessary for the Government to continue its occupancy of said Fort Niagara and it is so certified in writing this lease may be further extended upon such terms

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and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon.

5. The Government may terminate this lease, or any renewal thereof, at any time by giving thirty (30) days' written notice to the State prior to the effective date of termination.

6. The Government shall not assign this lease and shall not sublet the demised premises and will not permit the use of said premises by any agency of the Government other than for military purposes.

7. The Government shall maintain the grounds and all the improvements specified in paragraph 10C hereof in a prudent and careful manner and so as to permit the future development of the demised area for its intended purpose as a State Park in accordance with the "State Park Plan" attached hereto as "Exhibit B".

8. The Government shall have the right, during the existence of this lease, to erect structures and facilities, install appurtenances and utilities, construct roads and parking areas, to make alterations, attach fixtures, erect additions and signs, in or upon the premises hereby leased, which structures, facilities, additions, fixtures, signs, utilities and appurtenances so placed in or upon or attached to the said premises shall be and remain the property of the Government and may be removed therefrom by the Government.

9. The Government shall have the right during the existence of this lease to demolish or remove at Government expense, existing structures, including all installations therein, with the exception of buildings listed on pages 4 and 5 of "State Park Plan", Exhibit B, namely, Officer's Club, Water Tower, Post Hospital, Electric Power Station, Incinerator, Sewage Disposal Plant, Post Exchange, Two Residences, Electric Power Station, Fort Niagara Pumping Plant, and U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps Building.

10. The Government shall, prior to the termination of this lease or within such additional time as may be mutually agreed upon, on written notice by the State served within ten (10) days prior to the expiration of this lease, and to the extent consistent with and necessary under [illegible] Park Plan" attached hereto as "Exhibit B",

a. Remove all bandstand and other structures and improvements erected by the Government;

b. Restore all grounds to grade and condition, including shrubbery and trees;

c. Restore the buildings and structures listed on pages 4 and 5 of such "State Park Plan", namely, Officers' Club, Water Tower, Post Hospital, Electric Power Station, Incinerator, Sewage Disposal Plant, Post Exchange, Two Residences, Fort Niagara Pumping Plant and U. S. Naval Reserve Training building, including machinery, installed equipment, the entire length of each utility service line and equipment, roads, pavements and sidewalks.

Restoration shall include damage incidental to construction and from fire, but reasonable and ordinary wear and tear, damage from the elements, or circumstances over which the Government has no control shall be excepted.

The Government shall have the right and privilege of making a cash settlement with the State in lieu of performance of its obligation, if any, to restore the demised premises and equipment. Should a mutually acceptable settlement be made hereunder, the parties shall enter into a supplemental agreement hereto effectuating such settlement.

11. The State reserves the right for its authorized representatives to enter upon and inspect the demised premises at reasonable times.

12. Notwithstanding the commencement date of this lease as herein set forth, the State acknowledges the right of the Government to have been in possession of portions of the demised premises prior to such date, pursuant to rights of entry granted on 15 November and 23 November 1962.

13. As of the commencement date of this lease, a joint physical survey and inspection report of the demised premises, including aerial photographs, shall be made, said report to reflect the then [illegible]

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ditions and to be signed on behalf of the parties hereto and attached hereto and marked "Exhibit C". A similar joint physical survey shall be made at the termination of this lease for comparison. The differences in the extent and condition shall be determined and controlled by comparison of such surveys except for ordinary wear and tear, damage by the elements, and circumstances over which the Government has no control.

14. The Government shall obtain such fuel, water, gas, electricity, telephone and telegraph services, and sewage treatment and disposal services it may require without expense to the State.

15. As a condition of this lease, the Government agrees to return to the State on February one, nineteen hundred fifty-three, the State-owned personal property located at the Fort Niagara Veteran's Housing Project as otherwise listed on a certificate of joint inventory conducted during the month of December, 1952, by representatives of the Government and the State and attached hereto as "Exhibit D".

The Government further agrees to assist the State in removal of the personal property so listed on "Exhibit D" which the State agrees to remove within ninety days upon return of such personal property as herein provided.

Any personal property listed in "Exhibit D" not returned to the State as herein provided, whether damaged, destroyed or lost during Government occupancy of the demised premises, shall be replaced in kind or paid for by the Government to the State, at a price to be mutually agreed upon and made the subject of a separate agreement.

16. The Government agrees to accept the demised premises in their present state of occupancy and the Government further agrees to assume, at Government expense all contractual obligations of the State for utilities, telephone and sewage treatment disposal commencing as of January one, nineteen hundred fifty-three and extending for the duration of this lease or any renewal thereof.

17. The Government agrees to permit access to and from "Old Fort Niagara" for the benefit of the visiting public over Scott Avenue or such other existing roads as may be mutually agreeable between the commanding officer and the chairman of the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, provided that traffic shall be subject to regulations established by the Commanding Officer of the installation, consistent with military requirements and security.

18. The Government shall have the right to enter "Old Fort Niagara", the parking space incident thereto, and any other areas excluded from this lease at such times as may be necessary, for the maintenance and repair of through utility lines, and for such other reasons as may be necessary and incident to the use and occupancy of the premises by the Government.

19. The State warrants that no person or selling agency has been employed or retained to solicit or secure this agreement upon an agreement or understanding for a commission, percentage, brokerage, or contingent fee, excepting bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial or selling agencies maintained by the State for the purpose of securing business. For breach or violation of this warranty the Government shall have the right to annul this agreement without liability or in its discretion to deduct from the rental the full amount of such commission, percentage, brokerage or contingent fee.

20. No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this instrument as of the first day of February, nineteen hundred fifty-three.

WITNESS:

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BY: _____
Director of State Parks

and by

WITNESS:

NIAGARA FRONTIER STATE PARK COMMISSION

BY: _____
President

WITNESS:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY: _____
MILTON A. PEARL
Contracting Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM
DATE 1-28-53
Nathaniel L. Goldstein
ATTORNEY GENERAL
BY _____
ASSISTANT

APPROVED JAN 30 1953 19__
_____
FOR THE STATE COMPTROLLER

G-1

NOV 23 1964
NIAGARA FRONTIER STATE PARK COMMISSION

Supplemental Agreement No. 6 to
Lease Contract No. NYDRE(A)-936

THIS SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT NO. 6 to Lease Contract No. NYDRE(A)-936, is made this 31st day of August 1964, by and between THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, acting by and through the Director of State Parks, Division of Parks, Conservation Department, and the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, hereinafter referred to as the LESSOR, and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, hereinafter referred to as the GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, by Lease dated February 1, 1953, covering period through January 31, 1956, and thereafter extended to January 31, 1965 by amendments thereto, the State of New York, through its Conservation Department and the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, had leased to the GOVERNMENT Fort Niagara, New York; and

WHEREAS, by Supplemental Agreement No. 4, dated and effective as of January 2, 1964, said Lease was amended whereby the entire Fort Niagara Area, together with the improvements thereon, were deleted from said Lease, with the exception of the Rifle Range and certain buildings as specifically excluded therein, and further outlined in the Site Plan of Fort Niagara, attached to said Agreement as Exhibit "A" and made part thereof; and

WHEREAS, by Supplemental Agreement No. 5 dated and effective as of April 27, 1964, said Lease was further amended whereby the Lessor accepted all rights, title and interest in certain Government-owned improvements in lieu of and in full satisfaction of any restoration required under the lease to the area released by the aforementioned agreement; and

WHEREAS, the GOVERNMENT desires to quit, relinquish and surrender possession to the Lessor of the remaining portion of

the land and improvements it presently retains by reservation in Supplemental Agreement No. 4, mentioned above, and

WHEREAS, the Lessor has agreed to accept the return of said land and improvements, thereby releasing the Government from all responsibility for the care and custody of the property so released effective as of September 1, 1964; and

WHEREAS, paragraph 10 of the aforesaid basic Lease Agreement, dated and effective as of February 1, 1953, stipulates that the GOVERNMENT, upon demand by the LESSOR, shall restore the premises as more particularly described therein, or in lieu of performance of said obligation, if any, shall have the right of making a cash settlement with the LESSOR; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed as in the best interest of the GOVERNMENT in lieu of its restoration responsibility, to transfer to the LESSOR certain buildings, structures and improvements it constructed subsequent to February 1, 1953 remaining in and upon that portion of the premises presently being retained by Supplemental Agreement No. 4, referred to herein; and

WHEREAS, said LESSOR has agreed to accept such property in full and complete satisfaction of the GOVERNMENT's obligation to restore, or make a cash settlement concerning said returned portion.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived hereunder, the parties hereto do hereby amend said lease in the following respects, and in these respects, only:

1. Lease No. NYDRE(A)-936, as amended, is hereby cancelled in its entirety, effective as of August 31, 1964 (close of day).

2. The Government hereby transfers and the Lessor accepts all rights, title and interest the GOVERNMENT now has in and to the following property situated within the Fort Niagara area presently being returned to the Lessor:

Description/Structure Number	Dimensions	Description
T-153	52'-7"x20'-3"	Latrine, US Army Rifle Team Building: Walls: Metal Floors: Concrete Foundation: Concrete
T-154	97'-8"x21'	Administration and Supply Building: Walls: Metal Floor: Concrete Foundation: Concrete
T-155	26'-4"x20'7"	US Army Rifle Latrine Building: Walls: Metal Floor: Concrete Foundation: Concrete

In addition to the above, said transfer shall include all alterations and installations, concrete slabs, foundations, poles and any other GOVERNMENT-owned improvements remaining within the released area covered herein.

3. That the LESSOR hereby remises, releases and forever discharges the GOVERNMENT, its officers, agents and employees, of and from any and all manner of actions, liability and claims against the GOVERNMENT, its officers, agents and employees, which the LESSOR now has, or ever will have for the restoration of said premis or by reasons of any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever particularly arising out of said lease and the occupation by the GOVERNMENT of said premises.

4. That no Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreeme or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this instrument as of the day and year first above written.

In Presence of:

Witness

Address

Witness

Address

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
BY:

Director of State Parks

and by

NIAGARA FRONTIER STATE PARK COMMISSION

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BY:

Witness

MAURICE LUSTIG
Chief, Real Estate Division

Executed in quadruplicate:

Execution completed:

NOV 17 1954

U. S. Army Engineer District, New York
111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y., 10003

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX H

NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS

APPENDIX H

NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS

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MAY 21, 1929

Naval Militia at Ft. Niagara

—Evening News Staff Photo.

Ninety officers and men of the Buffalo division, New York Naval Militia of the U. S. Naval Reserve, turned out for the annual small arms practice at Ft. Niagara range, Monday. Left to right, in the foreground, are: Raymond Foroucci, Harvey Dudziak and Lieut. Commander Frank J. Bailey. The local unit has won first or second place in the state contest, based on practice scores, for the past eight years.

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Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
August 11, 1928
P. 12:2

GARRISON AT FORT NIAGARA CLEARS GROUND AT CLOSE OF THE CITIZEN'S MILITARY TRAINING CAMP FOR YEAR

Post Resumes Normal Appearance; Seven Transfers Made; Regulate Motor Traffic on Post Grounds; News of Companies

By CAPT. ROSSER L. HUNTER

FORT NIAGARA, Aug. 11.—Colonel G. E. Stewart, 28th Infantry, (Medal of Honor), commander at Fort Niagara, has recently issued orders for the regulation of traffic on the Fort Niagara reservation. The two main roads have been made one-way roads, which it is believed, will make travel in the reservation safer and more pleasant. A guard has been stationed at the entrance to the reservation in order to facilitate the movement of traffic.

The garrison at Fort Niagara has been busy during the past week attending to the many details incident to the Citizens Military Training Camp, which closed the last day of July. The C. M. T. C. area has been cleared and the post has resumed its normal appearance.

Lieutenant Paul L. Carroll, after two years service with Company "F", 28th Infantry, has been transferred to Company "H".

Rev. Jerome Kates of Rochester, N. Y., who is a reserve chaplain, is now on temporary duty at Fort Niagara. During the absence on leave of Chaplain Wilcox, Chaplain Kates will act as post chaplain.

Headquarters Company

Seeing Corporal Walker has recently purchased a new car, we will not see him making any more trips to Akron, N. Y., on the famous "Iron Horse" a la Tom Mix.

Sergeant Phillips has taken over the duties of mess sergeant relieving Sergeant Peacock.

The following named men having enlisted for the 28th Infantry have been assigned to this company during the past week: Privates Govenettio, Kujawa, Larsen and Cassine. Sergeant Peacock has been put in charge of the new men.

We have found out where Johnson City, N. Y., is located, as we see Corporals Klatt and Lipsie returned to the post with the "Roving Essex."

The Howitzer Platoon and Communication Platoon had a good game of (indoor baseball) Tuesday evening and the score turned out with the Communication Platoon the winners. Score, Howitzer Platoon 15 and the Communication Platoon 50. Private First-class Usiak did the hurling for the Communication Platoon.

Service Company

Private Michele Darienzo, a member of the band, was honorably discharged from the service of the United States and will return to his home and relatives in Buffalo, N. Y.

The band of the 28th Infantry has again left for Madison Barracks, New York, where it will entertain the Citizens Military Training Camp, and the First Battalion, 28th Infantry. Upon completion of the Citizens Military Training Camp at Madison Barracks, New York, the band will rejoin the rest of the regiment at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Company "E"

Privates Carpenter, McKinzie, Saunders and Taylor have been promoted to the grade of private first-class.

Private Jack Totten has been rated as a specialist, sixth class.

Private Skellen and Private Zagst have been transferred to the Service Company. We are sorry to see the boys go but wish them the best of luck in their new company.

Private Franklin Collins is in the post hospital. He is convalescing rapidly and the boys are looking forward to his return.

At last the quarters are rounding out into shape and the painters have received many a complaint for their excellent work in making the barracks real "homelike."

Company "F"

Private Trigg has re-enlisted for this organization and will join at the expiration of his furlough.

Privates Hardy, Hodges and Oatman have been promoted to the grade of private first-class.

Private First-class Russell who has been cooking for some time in the company, has been relieved and is on duty in the dining room. It is expected that we will get some real service from such an expert in the culinary art.

This company furnished a firing squad for a military funeral at North Tonawanda. Corporal Kern was in charge of the detail.

Company "G"

Private Eugene A. Smith has been transferred to Service Company.

Private Leo Furmanek was assigned to the organization during the past week. Private Furmanek makes his home at Buffalo, N. Y.

Corporal Paquin has taken over the duties of mess sergeant and is getting along fine. We wish him success in his new duties.

Private First-class Francis A. Hughes has entered into the Brotherhood of Cooks. Private Hughes is a graduate cook and undoubtedly knows the fine points of the art.

Company "H"

The following named men have recently enlisted and have been assigned to this company: Privates Charles Bird, Walter Gorley, Raymond Ely, Robert Yerkes, Martin Campbell and Lorenzo Florian.

Corporal John Wesolek is taking a five days' furlough, which he is spending in Buffalo.

Albert J. O'Rourke has been appointed private first-class.

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FT. NIAG. NY

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
August 17, 1928

28TH INFANTRY IS ALL SET TO START FOR CAMP IN OHIO

To Assist in Handling of National Shooting Matches; Some Will Remain.

FT. NIAGARA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Preparations are under way for the trip to Camp Perry, Ohio, next week, where the 28th Infantry will assist in the national matches which are held annually at that place. A caretaker detachment of about six officers and one hundred enlisted men, under the command of Captain James A. Hasson, 28th Infantry, will remain at Fort Niagara.

Due to the illness during the past week of the post commander, Colonel G. E. Stewart, 28th Infantry, the command of the post devolved upon Captain Rosser L. Hunter, 28th Infantry. Colonel Stewart is expected back on duty the first of the week.

Headquarters Company

Private 1st Cl. Edward Usiak has been detailed as clerk at Corps Area headquarters, relieving Private Johnson from Company "E." The men of this company all wish him the best of luck in his new duties.

Private Allen Dowzer, now on detached service at Governors Island, New York, has been appointed private first class.

Service Company

Private Michael McGee, this organization was honorably discharged from the service and went to Quebec, Canada from where he will leave for a trip to England and France.

Private First Class George W. Knowlton, our star dresser of beef and chicken, was taken sick and is undergoing treatment at the post hospital.

Private Eugene A. Smith was transferred from Company "G" to this organization and is already showing signs of becoming a great and popular muleskinner.

Private Roger L. Skellen and Ulric Sagat were recently transferred from Company "E," this regiment, and have assumed command of all the paint brushes and sponges carried on the rolls of this organization.

[illegible] Company "E"

[illegible] Henry J. Stein, has been [illegible] leave among friends in this [illegible] and there are many of his [illegible] to see him re-enlist in another company, but the sergeant says that "variety is the spice of life," and he wants a change.

Private Rudolph J. Bednarz has secured his discharge by purchase. "Ruddy" will be missed by his pals and we are all sorry to see him go.

We have many new men in the company. They are Jay L. Broks, Richard [illegible]naiski, Meredith E. Brainard, Henry E. Benware, Thomas Calder, Jr. and Louis R. Faber.

Company "F"

Private Bumgartner is confined to the hospital recuperating from injury.

With the enlistments for this organization within the past few weeks, the company lacks but two men to reach its authorized strength. Among the new men there are several previous service men.

Corporal John Labrizzi is awaiting discharge and is expecting to re-enlist and take a three months furlough.

Company "G"

Private James J. Kozora was discharged from the organization during the past week and left for his home in Hammondsville, Ohio. Private Kozora displayed proficiency and maintained a high standard of soldierly appearance while serving with his company. We all wish Kozora success in whatever vocation he may wish to establish in civil life.

Private Nicholas M. Lux was honorably discharged from the service last week and left for his home in Ford City, Pennsylvania. Lux said upon his departure that he was going to enter a business profession in civil life and we wish him success in his vocation.

Privates Manninen, [illegible], Ingra, Markfield, Rotolo, Feth, Connor and Meehan were assigned to the organization during the past week and seem to be getting along fine.

Company "H"

The company has been undergoing an extensive course of anti-aircraft firing during the past week, supervised by Captain Davis.

Sergeant Stepniak and Private Cotter, self acknowledged champion [illegible] players of this company, are issuing a challenge to any players in the post. Catch as catch can rule.

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Fort

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
December 21, 1929
P 16:4

recently received at Fort Niagara, accompanied Lieut. Paul Cooper, 28th Infantry, to the winning of the Junior Leader Tactical Competition for 1929. These competitions were held during October, 1929, and were entered by every lieutenant in the division. The competition comprised the solving of a tactical problem with a war strength infantry platoon and included the firing of live ammunition. The board of officers which judged all competitions awarded first place to Lieut. Cooper who graduated from the Military Academy in 1924, and is serving his second tour of duty at the local post, having been stationed here before he left on foreign service in the Hawaiian Islands.

As is usual because of the weather at this time of the year, the training of the Fort Niagara doughboys is being conducted indoors. One important and interesting phase of inside work is the small bore rifle shooting. Each company on the post has a thoroughly equipped shooting gallery where the members shoot the .22 caliber rifle and pistol. After the recruit is put through the regulation course of gallery practice it is found that he has much less difficulty later on with the high powered rifle. During the winter, several telegraphically conducted matches are held with other posts and these are found to be a great stimulus for rifle shooting.

Another means used by the 28th Infantrymen to overcome adverse weather conditions is the use of the sand table. Each company is holding classes regularly around the sand table and thereby imparts valuable tactical training to the members. It is possible to project any kind of terrain at reduced scales on the sand table and thereby illustrate any phase of tactics desired.

Headquarters Company.

Master Sergeant Jackson D. Burke returned to duty after spending three months' furlough in the south.

The basketball team is fast rounding into shape, under the able direction of Lieut. Peploe. The company has lost several of last year's stars, but the men who are out for the team have shown great promise and will no doubt [illegible] this season to the [illegible]

Boxing practice has been started for the [illegible]

First Sergeant [illegible] to duty after [illegible]

[illegible]

will be [illegible]
are on for [illegible]

The company basketball team has been practicing at every available opportunity and by the looks of things will give any of their opponents a good run for first place.

Our honorable mess sergeant, Edward I. Knutson, has just purchased himself a gasoline buggy, known as the "flat from six" and is making a record for himself on his weekly trips to the Falls.

The question has been solved. It was "How many miles to the Falls on foot?" Private Curtiss has solved it for us as he had a chance to walk home a few night's ago and stated that while it may be only twelve and one-half miles by car, it is [illegible] a hundred miles walking.

Company "F"

The basketball boys have been practicing diligently in the post gym and give promise of being a speedy and accurate team.

Private Stephen [illegible] was recently transferred to this company from Company "E".

The following [illegible] men have joined the company during the past week: Clemens [illegible] Jasper, N. Y.; Wellington [illegible] Corners, N. Y.; Frederick [illegible] Fairport, N. Y.

Private William [illegible] Rath was transferred to this company during the past week from Service Company.

Corporal Robert V. Sullivan has purchased some hair tonic from a man who claimed to grow hair on a pool ball. We wish him all the success in the world.

Private Robert R. [illegible] is still in the station hospital. We wish him a speedy recovery.

First Sergeant Charles [illegible] is with us again after a [illegible] furlough.

The voice of Private [illegible] Albert Touchet can again be heard in the mess hall.

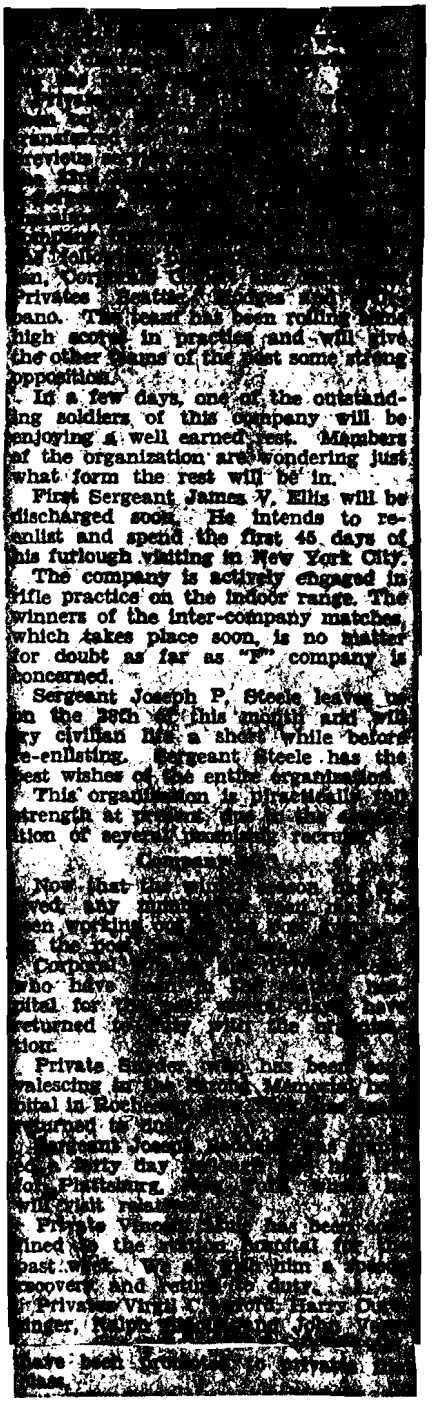
The station hospital claimed Privates Gaughin, Mappin and Mahaffey, all suffering from sore throats.

Private Diefendorf is spending the next fifteen days in Albany, N. Y., on furlough.

H-4

355.3

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
December 21, 1929
P 16:4



Privates ... pano. The team has been rolling up high scores in practice and will give the other teams of the post some strong opposition.

In a few days, one of the outstanding soldiers of this company will be enjoying a well earned rest. Members of the organization are wondering just what form the rest will be in.

First Sergeant James V. Ellis will be discharged soon. He intends to re-enlist and spend the first 45 days of his furlough visiting in New York City.

The company is actively engaged in rifle practice on the indoor range. The winners of the inter-company matches, which takes place soon, is no matter for doubt as far as "F" company is concerned.

Sergeant Joseph P. Steele leaves us on the 28th of this month and will try civilian life a short while before re-enlisting. Sergeant Steele has the best wishes of the entire organization.

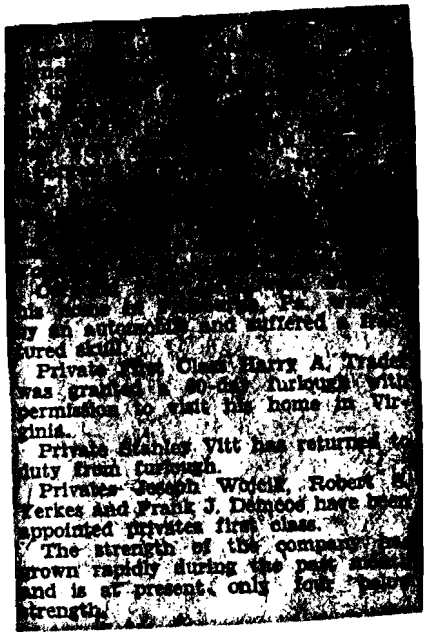
This organization is practically ... strength at present, due to the ... tion of several promising recruits.

Company ...

Now that ... ved, the ... en working ... the ... Corporal ... who have ... pital for ... returned ... tion.

Private ... valescing ... pital in ... returned ... Sergeant ... forty day ... Plattsburg, ... will visit ...

Private ... fined to the ... past week. ... cover and ... Privates ... Harry Du... linger, Ralph ... John ... have been ... class.



... an automobile and suffered a ... fractured skull.

Private First Class Harry A. Trader ... was granted a 30-day furlough with permission to visit his home in Virginia.

Private Stanley Yitt has returned to duty from furlough.

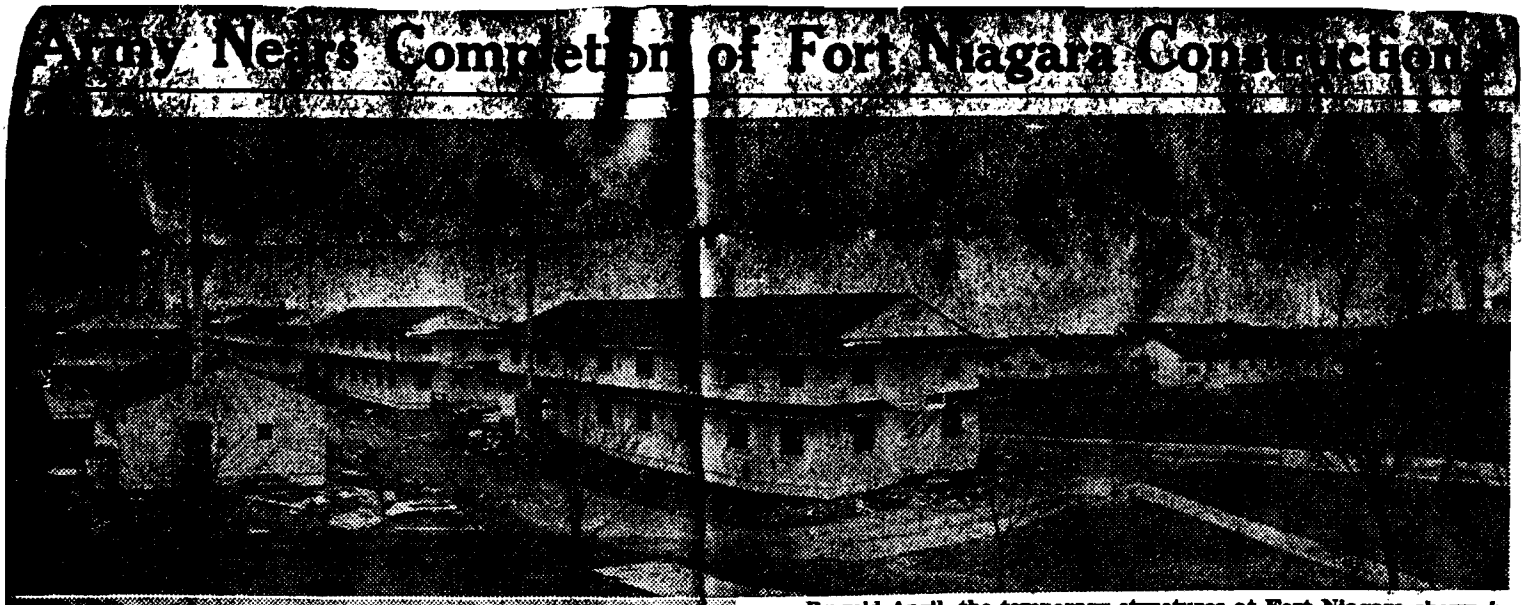
Privates Joseph Wojcik, Robert S. Perkes and Frank J. Demcod have been appointed privates first class.

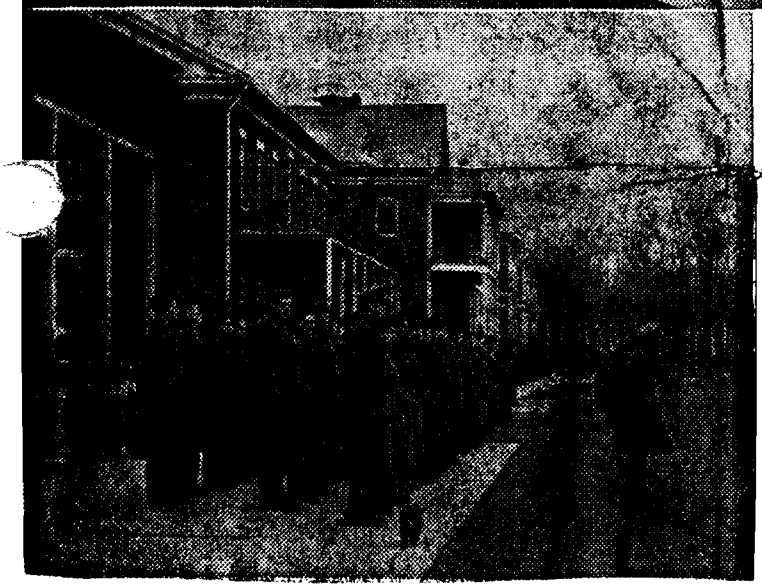
The strength of the company has grown rapidly during the past month and is at present only four below strength.

H-4

Buffalo Courier-Express
Buffalo, New York
March 30, 1941

Army Nears Completion of Fort Niagara Construction





By mid-April, the temporary structures at Fort Niagara shown in the upper photo are expected to be occupied by members of the permanent garrison and draft reception center battalion. The two-story buildings are barracks and the small building in the left foreground is a recreation center. Selectees, of whom about 150 are cleared each day, will continue to occupy the permanent barracks, shown in background of lower picture, where a detail stands in formation for retreat.

FOLT

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
June 13, 1944
P 1:5

Photo by Frank G. Reed

NAZIS AT FALLS—The first group, 400 in number, of German war prisoners to be brought into this area to work on farms and in food processing plants arrived at Fort Niagara yesterday afternoon. The Nazis are pictured as they marched from a train at the Suspension Bridge station to trucks which carried them to Fort Niagara, where they will be quartered in a new stockade built to accomodate 1,000 men. The Germans appeared in good spirits as they boarded the buses under the watchful eyes of armed military guards.

400 Nazi War Prisoners Arrive At Fort Niagara For Work In Farm Areas

Some 400 Nazi soldiers came to Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon but their coming was far different from the days when, several years ago, they rode the crest of victory as members of Rommel's proud Afrika corps.

Prisoners of war; the Germans came here by train and were transferred to trucks which took them to Fort Niagara, where they will be housed in a newly-built stockade while working on Niagara district farms and in food-processing plants. They were the first of 1,000 prisoners who are to be brought into the county for non-military tasks under the terms of the Geneva Convention.

The Nazis looked far from dejected as they disembarked from the train at the Suspension Bridge station for the truck trip to Fort Niagara. Many of them appeared unusually young. They wore the military uniforms as they [illegible] with each other and [illegible] their [illegible]

A U. S. Army officer who understands German said that the Nazis spoke of the Gould Depot [illegible] near the railroad station as an example of "damage caused in the United States by bombs from German planes." They could not know, of course, that the building has been unoccupied for a quarter of a century and that its windows are either falling out because of age or because of being peppered by slingshots.

The prisoners carried their personal belongings consisting of mess kits and raincoats, while their heavy baggage was transported in barracks bags in the baggage compartment of the train.

The Niagara County Producers and Processors association is in the process of being incorporated to work with the military in [illegible] the assignment of prisoners to farms and food-processing plants. It has 35 members and will shortly set up machinery for employment of the prisoners.

Daniel M. Dalrymple, manager of the Niagara County Farm bureau, said today that the number of prisoners being sent into this area "will only be a drop in the bucket" in solving the farm labor problem. They will help very little [illegible] the urgent need [illegible] farms for help and for [illegible] by [illegible] residents [illegible]

H-6

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
1945 (29 DECEMBER)

[illegible] On Monday To End 219-Year Military History Of Fort Niagara

[illegible] guns will echo the bugle notes of its final [illegible] Monday as the stars and stripes, which have flown [illegible] fortress almost continuously since this country became an independent nation, are lowered for the last time and the remaining garrison packs up for abandonment of the site as a military post.

Only a last minute reprieve from the War department can halt the ending, with the new year, of 219 years of use of the fortress as a military establishment and its being turned over to the custody of the Army's district engineers to await final disposition.

With the once busy army post's garrison having already been reduced to 65 men, the fort, with its many buildings, both old and new, has already taken on the appearance of a ghost town and it has been stripped of almost everything movable. All Army equipment not declared surplus has already been turned in and the furnishings and other equipment either given to other army units or sold at public auction.

Colonel Herbert B. Forrest, last commandant at the fort, announced today that no ceremony will mark turning over of the property and the remaining men will leave Monday night or Tuesday, either to new assignments or separation centers for return to civilian life. Colonel Forrest, himself, will go to Governor's Island for reassignment and the other officers and men will be scattered throughout other areas of the country.

The abandonment of the post by the Army will have no effect on Old Fort Niagara, which was taken over recently by the Old Fort Niagara association after having been in U. S. army custody during the war. The association already has its own caretaker at the old fort and plans on opening it to the public early in the spring.

Most of the land at the fort was deeded to the U. S. Army by the State of New York with the stipulation that if it is ever abandoned the title to it returns to the state.

What eventual use will be made of the property is not yet known and must be decided by state officials.

Suggestions for its use offered by many organizations and individuals include creation of a state park, its use as a rest center or hospital for war veterans, turning it into a state university, and sale of the buildings and property for a residential area. Its temporary use to house veterans and others in the area who are unable to find suitable housing during the present shortage has also been suggested.

At the outbreak of the war Fort Niagara was the headquarters for the 28th U.S. Infantry and when it was moved to a camp in the south the fort was made a reception center for Army draftees. On June 1, 1943 the reception center was moved and Fort Niagara became a replacement training unit for a few months and later a refresher training unit for men of the Second Service Command.

On June 12, 1944, the fort became the headquarters for the 712th Military Police detachment, formerly stationed in Buffalo and on Grand Island, and in October of the same year it became, among the other things, a Prisoner of War Camp. For two months after the end of the war it was a separation center and the other units gradually moved out until only the present garrison of 65 men in the Station Complement remained.

A fort was first established at the site of Fort Niagara by the French in 1687 but was later burned and abandoned, with the oldest of the present buildings having been erected in 1726 when the French again decided to fortify the area. It remained in French hands until 1759, when the British captured it and occupied it until 1783, when it became United States property. However the British remained in the Fort and did not finally move out and turn it over to the Americans until 1796.

The [illegible] Britis[illegible] turned [illegible] March [illegible] tinuously [illegible] cept for a [illegible] caretaker was left at the post. The last fortifications, consisting of a brick wall and moat, were [illegible] in 1872 after which the [illegible] rison moved outside the [illegible] of the old fort and occupied [illegible] ers erected for their use.

For many years it was the headquarters for the 13th U. S. Infantry and during World War 1 it was an officers' training camp to be taken over after that war by the 28th Infantry.

Historical plaques at the Fort belonging to the 28th Infantry have been turned over to that regiment and most of the other things of great historical interest at the Fort are inside the confines of the Old Fort and will not be disturbed.

FT Niag

The Buffalo News
Buffalo, New York
May 7, 1995
P V-E Day Aniversary Section, P. 9:1

German POWs ended war at Fort Niagara

By MIKE VOGEL
News Staff Reporter

The armistice came to Germans as well as Allied forces 50 years ago today. And there were German troops in Western New York who may have celebrated too soon.

About 1,200 German prisoners of war were being held in Fort Niagara, which earlier in the war had processed American recruits and sent them to the war. The celebration of the war's end in the POW camp was bittersweet, and perhaps premature.

"One thing they will all say is that they knew they were well-off here," said Old Fort Niagara Association Executive Director Brian L. Dunnigan, who has been in touch with several former POWs.

"But the one thing negative they say is that everyone forgets that, in the summer of 1945, everybody was repatriated except these German soldiers. This camp, I believe, was active until 1946."

Life in the POW camp was marked for the Germans by something they had not had in combat, especially during the late stages of the war.

"One fellow was captured a month after D-Day in Normandy," Dunnigan said. "He said the first thing the Americans did after they captured him was feed him. And here at Niagara, they always had more food than they had been used to."

"They did a lot of things, primarily agricultural," he added. "They picked fruit. One guy mowed the lawn at Curtiss-Wright. They took him all the way into Buffalo to mow the lawns (at the aircraft plant).

"We were given, last summer, a pair of wooden shoes that were left at a farm here in Youngstown. They are handmade, leather uppers on wooden bottoms, in European style."

Prisoners also passed time making things, as POWs have done in every age. Some of those artifacts are being returned now by local donors or the prisoners who took them home with them 50 years ago, and Dunnigan plans to include interpretations of life at the POW camp.

Included are artworks. The largest, a mural painted in the officers club by a prisoner who was given a studio at the camp, never left.

They were done before V-E Day, 50 years ago — or in the long months that followed, before peace really came to Fort Niagara.

The Buffalo News
Buffalo, New York
May 7, 1995
P V-E Day Aniversary Section, P. 9:1

German prisoners of war can be seen through the barbed wire at Fort Niagara in Youngstown.

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
January 2, 1946

[illegible] FORT NIAGARA A POST ABANDONED

Civilian Personnel on Maintenance Duty Pending Final Disposition. 1-2-46

Fort Niagara, which since the seventeenth century has been the key military post on the Niagara frontier, today was bereft of military personnel. The last of the officers and men of the United States Army concluded their activities at midnight Monday and left for other duties.

The fort today was peopled only by civilian personnel, who were engaged in the maintenance of the establishment.

Colonel Herbert D. Forrest, last commanding officer at Fort Niagara, left yesterday for Governor's Island, N. Y., for reassignment.

The actual turnover of the fort from military to civilian operation is expected to take place either tomorrow or Friday, it was stated today by Charles A. Russell, civilian engineer in charge. The army post engineer is still at the fort, Mr. Russell disclosed.

Little information concerning the status of the fort was available today. A token garrison, which had been promised Congressman Walter G. Andrews by the War department, had not arrived at the fort, according to reports from Youngstown. Army telephones at the post have been discontinued and telephones for the civilian personnel have not as yet been installed.

Colonel John M. McDowell, commanding officer of the Military District of Western New York, told the Gazette today that he had no knowledge of future plans for the fort. Colonel McDowell pointed out that the prisoner of war camp at the fort is now recognized as a branch camp of the war prisoner facility at Pine Camp, N. Y., and would probably be again used during the summer months, when the need for prisoner labor returns.

Army engineers at Buffalo refused to comment on the status of the fort, stating that any information concerning the post must come from the office of the district engineer in New York City.

H-9

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
January 7, 1950
P 1:3

U. S. Air Force to Station Detachment at Ft. Niagara

The U. S. Air Force soon will move a detachment of 40 to 50 men into an unoccupied building at Ft. Niagara obtained from the Niagara Frontier State Park commission, the Gazette learned today.

The type of outfit to be stationed at the fort was not revealed by the air force spokesman who confirmed the report that soldiers would return to the former military reservation but he said that present plans called for Building 13, a permanent type structure, to be occupied sometime in March or April.

He also confirmed a report that earlier plans called for the detachment to move into the fort shortly after January 1 but he added that the building was not expected to be ready to occupy now.

The spokesman said Building 13 was taken over by the air force according to an agreement reached with the park commission August 31, 1949. The building is part of the former hospital at the fort, a large section of which was torn down. Those buildings which remain in the hospital area are being used by the Ft. Niagara Emergency Housing project.

Since the time that the building was acquired, air force officers have inspected it and arrangements have been made for the housing project to supply utilities, J. H. Reese, the project managing agent, said.

The federal government abandoned Ft. Niagara as a military reservation January 1, 1946. The land, consisting of some 299 acres, was turned over to the park commission in May of 1948. Terms of the transfer stipulated that the housing project, the naval reserve training station and the U. S. Coast Guard station on the property, as well as a lighthouse, were to remain intact.

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
June 29, 1950
P 1:3

Historic Ft. Niagara Once Again is Base For Regular Troops

Regular troops are once again stationed at Ft. Niagara, which the War department abandoned as a military installation on January 1, 1946.

Although information on the exact number of troops now quartered at the historic post is not available, previous announcements by the U. S. Air Force indicate that a detachment of 30 to 50 men may be stationed in a previously unoccupied building obtained from the Niagara Frontier State Park commission. Announcement that the building was to be taken over was made last January.

At least part of the Ft. Niagara detachment are reported to be of the air force's aircraft control and warning service and all are believed to be under the Tenth Air Force, commanded by Brig. Gen. Harry A. Johnson, Selfridge Air Force base, Mich..

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York

September 26, 1951
P 6:4

NIAGARA FALLS RESIDENTS SERVE IN NAVAL RESERVE
A group of men are shown in a classroom at the training center at Ft. Niagara.

Falls Residents Make Up 75 Per Cent Of Naval Reservists at Ft. Niagara

Approximately 75 per cent of the 140 men attached to the U. S. Naval Reserve Training center, Ft. Niagara, Youngstown, are residents of Niagara Falls, Lt. J. B. Scrymgeour, inspector-instructor, reported today.

Other members come from Lewiston, Youngstown, Ransomville, Wilson, Lockport, Medina, Gasport and other surrounding towns. Also attached to the station is one woman, a resident of Youngstown.

Earlier in the year, the station was up to full strength, with approximately 200 officers and men. At the present time, however, this number has been decreased by men leaving after voluntary enlistment in the regular armed forces or after involuntary recall to active duty, the lieutenant said.

Accepting Applications

Organized Surface Division 3-85 now is accepting applications from both men and women to bring the station up to its full complement. Men can be trained as quartermasters, radarmen, gunner's mates, electricians, radiomen, yeomen, machinist's mates, electronics mates, metalsmiths and hospitalmen.

In addition to weekly drills, members are offered a 14-day training cruise each year, either aboard reserve vessels on the Great Lakes or with ships of the fleet in the Atlantic or Caribbean areas.

Enlistment is open to men between 17 and 19 years of age without prior military service and over 19 years in the following categories:

Those classified 3-A or 4-A by the local selectice service board; navy and coast guard veterans with a minimum of six months' active service who are eligible for re-enlistment or enlistment in the Naval Reserve in ratings above seaman recruit and members of the Naval Reserve who wish to re-enlist immediately.

Vacancies for Women

The unit also has several vacancies for former Waves or girls 18 years or older who are high school graduates with clerical or typing experience. Several officer billets also are available for former Naval Reserve officers.

The unit meets for training from 7:30 to 10 p. m. each Tuesday. Further information may be obtained from Lt. Jack Dawson, this city, between 7 and 10 p. m. at the training center or during the week from Lt. Scrymgeour between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. daily. The telephone number is Youngstown 7-2272.

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
March 9, 1953
P 12:3

Arrival of Military Unit Recalls Heroes of Early Days at Ft. Niagara

BY VIRGINIA HOWARD

YOUNGSTOWN, March 9—In a recent article in the Gazette giving the history of the Second 36th Aircraft Artillery group which moved into Ft. Niagara quarters January 31, it was noted that the outfit is a descendant of a military unit which saw duty in the Niagara Frontier area many years ago.

Mute evidence of the occupation and residence of a heroic member of this regiment in the early days can be witnessed in the reading of an inscription on a tombstone in the historic old 1812 cemetery at Ft. Niagara where lies the remains of one, Sgt. Lewis Leffman, a member of the 2nd Regiment, who came to Ft. Niagara in 1838 from Sacketts Harbor to drill troops here.

In 1840 Sgt. Leffman changed to the Ordinance department in order to insure his continued residence at Ft. Niagara and was quartered in the old castle where some years later his granddaughter was born.

Quartered at Fort

The ancestor regiment of the present group was quartered in the Niagara Frontier from 1838 to 1841, according to the dispatch, because of the boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. Sgt. Leffman's yellowed with age discharge papers, the proud possession of his local descendants, is signed by a captain of the second regiment. One account of him records he was considered the "best orderly and drill sergeant in the army."

Seven descendants of the sergeant live at present in the area. Mrs. H. F. Gonder, whose mother, Mrs. John Wagner, was Sgt. Leffman's granddaughter born in the old castle; Ronald Gonder, Douglas Bedell and three children, all of Youngstown, and Frank Wagner, Niagara Falls. Other descendants live in Maryland, Florida and California.

Buried with Medals

Mrs. Gonder stated that many medals for bravery awarded the famous soldier were buried with him in the old cemetery, according to accounts told to her by her mother, when he died, in 1885, at the age of 88 following 61 years of service in the United States Army with 13 enlistments.

Sgt. Leffman's funeral at St. John's Episcopal church here was attended by dignitaries in military and church circles from both sides of the river who accompanied the body to its last burial place in the old cemetery. In 1878 he donated the land on which the present church stands and where his funeral services were read. He served as senior warden of the church for the last six years of his life.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
August 17, 1953

Camp Drum Unit Set for Transfer To Ft. Niagara

Members of the 40th Explosive Ordnance Disposal squad will be transferred to Ft. Niagara for duty with the 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery group as a result of the deactivation of Camp Drum on October 15.

In today's announcement by Lt. Gen. Withers A. Burress, First Army commander, it was noted that after October 15, a skeleton crew will administer the post in a care-[illegible] status. Camp Drum has been a training center for reserve and national guard troops since 1947.

The inactivated installation," the general said, "will depend upon Ft. Niagara for military personnel func-[illegible]

The military personnel at Camp Drum, which the local AAA outfit will be responsible for will consist of five officers and one enlisted man. They will be assisted by approximately 90 civilians.

H-14

355.7

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
January 7, 1954
P. 8:4

Ack Ack Guns To Bark at Fort For First Time

The sound of antiaircraft gun salvos will be heard tomorrow through Jan. 20 by Youngstown area residents for the first time in Ft. Niagara history as elements of the 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group begin testing 90 m.m. ack ack weapons.

According to Capt. Justin Orbsby, group liaison officer, various guns have "peculiarities in their range," as a result of which the practice firing will be begun to test the performance of the weapons with an eye to grouping guns of similar range in the same battery.

Yachtsmen have been warned by the Buffalo District Office of the Corps of Engineers to stay at least 12 miles offshore. The firing area embraces a pie-shaped sector 30 degrees to either side of a north-south line drawn from the firing site on the Lake Ontario shore.

"A safety officer with authority to order a cessation of firing will be assigned to and in direct communication with the gun crews," an Army engineer division chief, William J. Wolf, announced, "to assure complete safety to any vessel which may enter or approach in close proximity to the danger area.

"Small craft should navigate the area with caution," he said.

H-15

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
January 9, 1954

N.F. Gazette 1-9-54

ACK ACK TESTING BEGINS—Crew members of C Battery, 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group, Ft. Niagara, cover ears as they put one of their 90 m.m. guns to the test. Practice firing over Lake Ontario is slated to last through Jan. 20, with an eye toward grouping weapons of similar range in the same battery, a spokesman said. Firing is being done in a pie-shaped sector 30 degrees on either side of a north-south line drawn from the firing site at the fort on the Lake Ontario shore. Boaters have been warned by the Buffalo District Office of the Corps of Engineers to stay at least 12 miles off shore. A safety officer also has been assigned to halt firing in case any vessels enter the danger zone.

Gazette Photo—Roy Crogan

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
May 25, 1955

Soldiers, Trained in Nike, Ready to Man Sites in Area

Soldiers trained in guided missiles, who will man Nike batteries in the area, have begun unpacking equipment and getting it ready for action in anticipation of completion of the permanent sites which will house the deadly antiaircraft weapon.

At the same time, New York National Guard units, who will take over 90-millimeter guns when the Nike batteries become operational sometime this summer are laying plans to hire about 180 Guardsmen on a full-time basis to man a dozen conventional antiaircraft sites they eventually will be responsible for.

Around Clock Basis

Transfer of the 90-millimeter guns will put the National Guard antiaircraft units, a battalion here, another in Tonawanda and a third in Buffalo, on a 24-hour-a-day basis. The civilians to be hired all will be members of the Guard, with preference going to persons trained in service schools.

The Nike cadres, consisting of men who have completed courses at the Guided Missile Center, Ft. Bliss, Tex., fired the equipment they will use here at Red Canyon, N. Mex.

All of the men will be stationed here and will be rotated to firing ranges for actual firing practice since none of the Nike batteries in the area will be fired except against enemy planes.

To Use Old Sites

Capt. Justin R. Ormsby, public relations officer of the 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group, said it may be necessary to set up some of the units in temporary locations pending completion of the permanent Nike sites. Old 90 millimeter gun sites will be used, he said, for testing radar equipment of the Nike batteries.

He also indicated that later this summer, when the permanent Nike sites are completed—two on Grand Island, and one each near Model City and in the Town of Cambdia—the 2nd AAA will hold an open house for the press to enable newspapers to report to the public on the latest defense development.

Operational units at the Nike sites will be commanded by Lt. Col. John P. Mial, commanding oficer of the 44th Guided Missile Battalion of the 2nd AAA.

Date Not Set

Just when the Guard will take over the 90-millimeter sites has been left open to conjecture. Some reports indicated it may be within a month, but Lt. Col. Tafe J. Sawma, commanding officer of the 336th AAA Battalion here, said he did not expect the local unit to be involved before September. Other Guard battalions included in the program include the 106th, Tonawanda, and the 102nd, Buffalo. All are part of the 209th AAA Group of the Guard.

The overall plan, it was learned, calls for hiring the 180 civilians by early winter. Starting salaries will range from $3,162 a year for utility men to $5,054 for fire control officers. A 40-hour-week will be instituted, with the men's salaries paid by the Department of Defense.

Other classifications, for which men will be hired include radar chief, fire control chief, artillery mechanic, motor mechanic, radio operator, radio repairman, supply sergeant and administrative assistant. Age limits of 17 to 54 for veteran and 17 to 44 for non-veteran members of the Guard will be established.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
June 3, 1955

Area to Get 2 Temporary Nike Sites in Two Weeks

The commanding general of the 1st Army has revealed that two Nike guided-missile sites will be established on a temporary basis in the area within two weeks.

Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Herren did not say where they would be set up but intimated they would be in the vicinity of Ft. Niagara and Lake Ontario Ordnance Works.

Gen. Herren was in the area yesterday on an inspection tour of Ft. Niagara and 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group units.

He said the temporary sites would be activated until the four permanent Nike installations are completed, which is expected in about two months.

Two On Grand Island

Two of the permanent installations will be located on Grand Island and one each in the Town of Cambria and at the Lake Ontario Ordnance Works. They will be manned by troops of the 44th Guided Missile Battalion commanded by Lt. Col. John P. Mial.

Elaborating on Gen. Herren's comments, officials of the 2nd AAA Group said that the use of temporary Nike sites was decided upon for two reasons: first, to strengthen the area's antiaircraft artillery defenses and second, to continue training troops in guided missiles including electronic equipment and radar.

Gen. Herren was met at Niagara Falls Airport by Col. Roy K. Kaufman, commanding officer, of Ft. Niagara and the 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group; Lt. Col. Bryan C. Arnold, deputy post commander, and Capt. Justin R. Ormsby, public information officer and director of intelligence.

He was taken to C Battery, 606th AAA Battalion, Town of Wheatfield, for lunch.

Due to an accelerated schedule he omitted the inspection of a Nike site and went directly to Ft. Niagara for an inspection of all activities for which the 1st Army is responsible. These include the post exchange, engineers section, ordinance division, signals and communications, fort theater, the enlisted men's service club and the new post chapel.

He also visited Old Ft. Niagara, where he was welcomed by S. Grove McClellan, executive vice president in charge of the old fort.

Visits University

Gen. Herren went to Niagara University where he was met by Col. Roland J. Rutte, ROTC commander, and was shown the facilities used by the ROTC students such as rifle range, gymnasium.

He made a personal call upon the Very Rev. Francis L. Meade, C.M., president of the university.

Gen Herren's next stop was at the U. S. Army Reserve Training Center, Niagara Falls, where he was met by Lt. Col. Ralph L. Gero after which the party made a quick tour of Niagara Falls and its points of interest. He returned to the airport later in the day.

Summing up his comment on his visit here, the general stated that this was one of the best organized of the 1st Army's AA combinations which he has inspected. He also said an excellent job has been done on the rehabilitation of Ft. Niagara, which now offers facilities comparable with much larger posts and which are duplicated in miniature at all the battery sites.

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TROOPS PASS IN REVIEW—Officers salute flag as men of the 44th Anti-aircraft Artillery Missile Battalion march past at Ft. Niagara in massing of its batteries. U. S. Army Photo.

44th Missile Battalion Masses Prior To Taking Over Nike Installations

FT. NIAGARA, June 14.—The first and last massing of the newly-formed 44th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion took place at a battalion review here. Because the battalion is soon to take up its role as a fully operational Nike guided missile unit it no longer will be possible for it to hold a complete massing of its various batteries.

The review followed a message to his men by the battalion commander, Lt. Col. John P. Mial. Col. Mial referred to the battalion as "the big team upon which will rest the security of the defenses entrusted to us," and emphasized the importance of complete effectiveness in the battalion's new combat role.

The colonel stated that "in previous weapons, even though we did not exactly hit the target it was still possible to be partially effective, that is, to inflict on the enemy perhaps 50, 75 or even 85 per cent destruction.

"In our new role, there will be no such thing as being partially effective. Either we destroy that plane, or that plane destroys a city. There will be no compromise, no halfway point, and should that plane destroy a city, it will be little consolation to the few dazed survivors that the 44th was 85 per cent effective."

With a record stretching back 134 years when it was first organized as the 4th Artillery Regiment on June 1, 1821, the 44th carries 26 battle honors won in the Indian, Mexican, Civil and World Wars.

The four guided missile batteries of the 44th are the first of 12 such units to be located on the Niagara Frontier. A special cadre of officers and enlisted men from the 44th have just returned from training in Nike operation at Ft. Bliss, Tex., and are preparing now for the shift to guided missiles from 90 mm. antiaircraft guns.

When the local Nike sites, presently nearing completion, become occupied and tactically operational by batteries of the 44th, a limited tour of at least one such site will be conducted and to which members of the press will be invited so they may report their findings to the public.

Due to the security of certain Nike equipment, open houses at the sites for the general public public are not being planned for the near future.

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Niagara Falls, New York
November 23, 1956

Troops Ready to Leave Fort, Take Positions at East Aurora Nike Site

FT. NIAGARA — The second body of antiaircraft troops will move from their temporary quarters at Ft. Niagara to the nearly completed Nike guided missile site in East Aurora between Orchard Park and Willink on Tuesday, it was announced here today.

Capt. Hames M. Elder, commander of Battery C of the 465th AAA Missile Battalion (Nike), said his men would leave Ft. Niagara at 12:30 p.m.

Four Sites Readied

The battery will take control of the second of four Nike guided missile sites under construction in the Buffalo area. The first site occupied last week is in the Town of Hamburg, others are at Millersport and Lancaster.

Lt. Col. William F. Lallatte, commanding officer of the 465th AAA Nike Bn., announced that a convoy of 17 trucks carrying radar antenae and control equipment used in guiding the supersonic missiles will reach the East Aurora site Tuesday afternoon. The convoy will transport 85 technicians and radar operators trained at Ft. Bliss, Tex., the Army's guided missile school, and teams of launcher crewmen.

All the batteries of the 465th Bn. will become operational during the next year, according to Col. Francis K. Newcomer, commanding officer of the 2nd AAA Group at Ft. Niagara. This will bring to seven, the Nike guided missile sites in the Niagara Frontier. The 44th AAA Missile Battalion, which operates three Nike batteries at Model City, Cambria and Grand Island, and the 606th AAA 90 MM Gun Battalion, which has gun sites at Lewiston, Wheatfield, Tuscarora Indian Reservation and Grand Island, have been operational for over a year.

Will Have 24 Launchers

Once completed, the East Aurora site will have 24 Nike launchers, capable of firing two of the deadly missiles simultaneously and guiding them to any hostile aircraft.

The completion of the sites near Buffalo will round out the Army's "ring of steel" defenses of the Niagara Frontier.

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SECOND NIKE MOVE MADE — The seven vehicles pictured were part of a 17-truck convoy yesterday which moved the second body of antiaircraft troops and equipment from temporary quarters at Ft. Niagara to the new Nike site at East Aurora. The battery will take over the second for four guided missile sites in the Buffalo area. The convoy transported 85 technicians and radar equipment. — Gazette Photo.

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Glistening Rockets Stand on Guard in Niagara Frontier

Army Anti-aircraft Men Part of Defense System

FT. NIAGARA—Buck Rogers on your doorstep? No, not quite.

But a motorist in Whitehaven road, Grand Island; Balmer road, Town of Porter; Upper Mountain road, Cambria, or scattered routes throughout the Niagara Frontier might come to a screeching halt should he pass a Nike guided missile base of the 2nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group on a moonlit night, even though Nike has been standing guard here for more than a year.

The glistening 20-foot rockets, resting on inclined launchers look like giant darts aimed at the moon and men dressed in weird glass-faced protective uniforms used while fueling the missiles seem to have stepped from the latest Hollywood science-fiction film.

Part of Command

Officially it is all part of the Army Anti-aircraft Command continental defense system aimed at preventing unfriendly visitors from dropping even more unfriendly calling cards on important industrial areas such as the Niagara Frontier.

The potent Nike guided missile, named after the Greek goddess of victory, is the supersonic answer to the threat of enemy air attack. The missiles are supplemented by the 90 mm AA guns of the 465th AAA Battalion, in Lewiston and Wheatfield and on the Tuscarora Indian Reservation and Grand Island.

Approximately 2,000 men, many of them natives, are involved in the anti-aircraft defense here. The two Nike battalions, the 44th AAA Battalion and the new 465th make up the principle anti-aircraft defense with a total of seven on-site batteries.

12 Launchers

Each single battery in the "ring of steel" defense, has 12 Nike launchers and requires more than 100 technicians, radar operators, launcher crewmen and troops with assorted skills. The site occupies some 40 to 50 acres of land for the fire control (radar) section and the launcher (missile) section. Now, Uncle Sam is preparing the old "double whammy" here by expanding five Nike sites so that 24 launchers stand ready at each site, each with a reserve supply of missiles. Battery C, of the 44th Battalion on Grand Island, already boasts an operational double battery, the first in the northeastern United States.

Sites are nearing completion in Town of Hamburg, Orchard Park, Cheektowaga and Lancaster. These will be manned by personnel of the 465th AAA Missile Battalion under Lt. Col. William F. LaHatte. Men of the 465th have already moved on site in Hamburg and are scheduled to move into the Orchard Park site this week, the Cheektowaga site in December and the Lancaster site the middle of next year.

Headquarters at Fort

Headquarters for the anti-aircraft artillery defense of this area is at Ft. Niagara. Here the anti-aircraft operations center coordinates the activities of the strategically located units and records movement of aircraft on giant plotting boards in a "confidential" room which operates around the clock.

Here also are the offices of the commanding officer, Col. Francis K. Newcomer, and the staff offices of the 2nd AAA Group, parent of the AA batteries in the frontier.

A day in the life of a Niagara Frontier "missile man" starts before dawn even thinks about cracking. After the morning routine of eating and cleaning up individual living areas and cleaning the grounds and work areas, it's off to duty. The missile crewmen descend into the underground missile storing chambers.

The "pits" are beneath huge hydraulically-controlled doors which open to permit the Nike missiles to be elevated to the surface in a matter of seconds. Once the missiles are at ground level, they can be swiftly moved to "satellite" (supplementary) launchers at either side of the main launcher on the elevator itself.

Take Daily Tests

The missile men must perform daily tests on the complex innards of the missile and the various operating devices in the "pits." The equipment must be maintained mechanically and the Army's "cleanliness" program even reaches into the bowels of the earth.

The radar operators proceed to the "control area" where the operating and maintenance vans are located. These vans resemble the trailers of trailer-trucks and con-

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tain the scopes and control panels used in tracking targets and a computer which is the electronic brain of the Nike system.

Through the coordinated efforts of the radar and missile men, this is how the Nike system works:

After initial warnings from stations posted at the top of the world and in Canada or any part of the radar net the sites are alerted and missiles are prepared for firing. After engagement by fighters of the Canadian and United States Air Forces, the remainder of a hostile squadron passes into range of area defenses.

Different targets are assigned to different batteries. The "tub"-like spinning radar, known as the acquisition radar at a site, spots the target. The radar men "slew" the target-tracking radar (TTR) which "Locks on" the target and traces its course with an electronic beam.

Into Computer

This information is fed into the computer and passed onto the missile-tracking radar (MTR) which is "locked on" the Nike poised on its launcher.

When in range of the missile the battery commander presses the "fire" button. The relay of information from the TTR to the computer to the MTR to the now-soaring missile continues to flow and adjusts the course of the missile to an electronical-determined "point of intercept."

At this point an electronic impulse triggers the firing mechanism in the missile causing the charge to burst.

Should a missile escape its own electronic control, a new missile is designated in seconds and immediately fired. The lost missile destroys itself in the air through a "fail safe" device to prevent its exploding on the ground.

To maintain this constant readiness to destroy the enemy, both radar men and missile men must continually study latest operating techniques and maintain all the complex equipment necessary for successful operation. There also are middle-of-the-night practice alerts when all the men tumble from bed and run to their posts putting their clothes on while moving on the double.

Mock Attacks

Planes from Niagara Falls Air Force Base and other stations stage periodic mock attacks on this area to test the efficiency of alert operations at the Nike sites. As the "enemy" craft streak across the sky, electronic beams seek them out, circuits close and rockets are readied to intercept the intruders. Electronic "event recorders" check the efficiency of the control equipment since no actual firing is done here.

Annual firing exercises are held in the vast desert areas of Red Canyon, New Mexico, near Ft. Bliss, the Army's guided missile school. The 44th Battalion, which has batteries at Model City, Cambria and Grand Island, was rated "fully capable of carrying out its continue their educations while sonnel performed a series of firings at evasive drone planes in July. The 44th had nine kills out of 12 firings of the Nike missile.

A few modern innovations at the Niagara Frontier anti-aircraft sites might make the "old soldier" wince a bit. The Army has initiated improvements for its modern soldiers like oil heated buildings and television sets in the "day rooms." In the Nike batteries, two soldiers sleep in a partitioned area rather than in a large undivided room.

Take New Look

The mess halls have also taken on the "new look." Small four-place tables rather than long multi-seat ones, curtained windows and wall paintings give a homey atmosphere. The food is prepared in quantity but the Army keeps the menu as close to home cooking as possible. A balanced diet and well prepared food make eating a delight rather than a routine.

Tons of specially selected food are delivered daily to the Ft. Niagara "ration breakdown" building where it is divided and prepared for pick-up by trucks from the various batteries.

But it's not all work and no play for the men. A special services program provides the men with shows and recreational facilities at the post service club, a hobby shop, library, theater and music rooms.

The USO of Niagara Falls, headed by Mrs. Verna S. Field and the USO in Buffalo, directed by Mrs. George Kruger, are important aids in helping men become familiar with their new surroundings and neighbors. Dances are held at the USO centers, at the post service club and at the isolated anti-aircraft bases.

Continue Education

Many of the troops actually continue their educations while serving here through the Armed Forces Institute, which offers everything from arithmetic to advanced physics by mail, or through attendance at Niagara University, Buffalo University or Canisius College with tuition paid partly by the government.

Beautification of grounds is taking place at the various sites so that each blends in with local landscaping. The public will be invited to attend Nike site open houses next year and will see first hand the facilities and operations of a guided missile battery.

The Army anti-aircraft artillery branch has 40 years of service has assumed a major role in the development of guided missiles and the actual installation and operation of Nike missile sites.

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UNDERGROUND STORAGE PIT—At the center is the elevator which is used to raise Nike missiles to the surface from the underground storage pit shown in the photo. The elevator takes the missiles past hydraulically controlled doors. Nike launching sites are being constructed throughout the Niagara Frontier as a key to defense against possible enemy air attacks.

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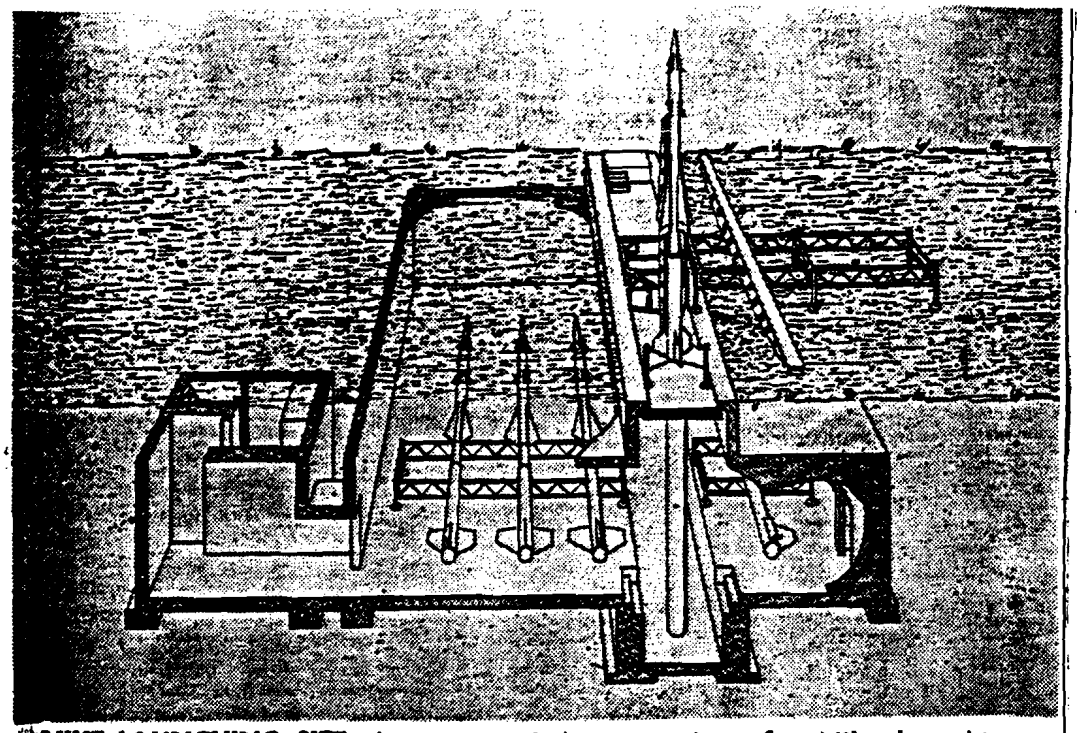

NIKE LAUNCHING SITE—A cutout artist's conception of a Nike launching site is shown above. The entire Nike missile operation from storage to launching can be seen in the drawing.

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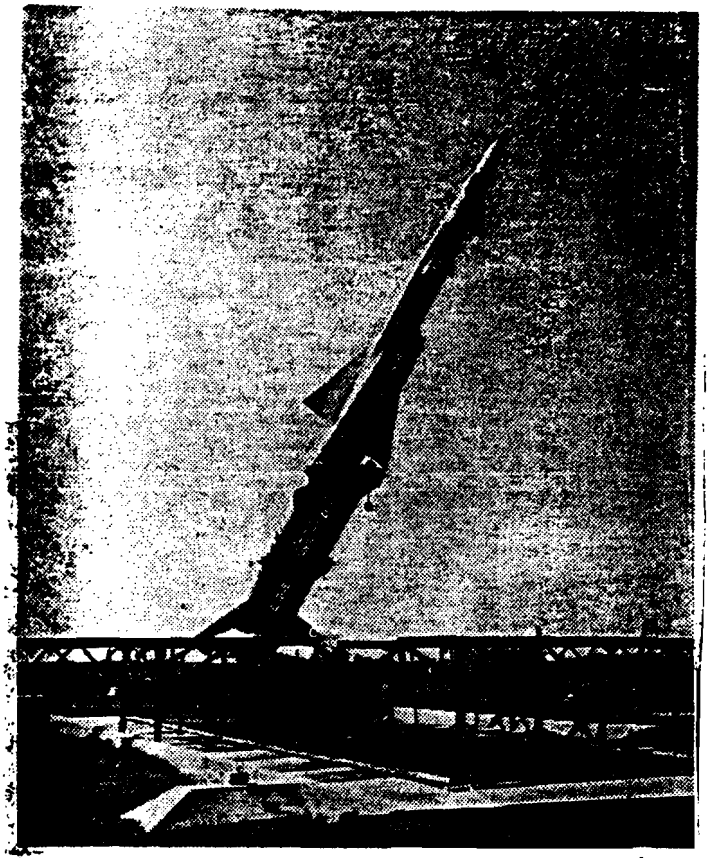

READIED FOR ACTION—Nike missile is on the main launcher after being raised from the underground storage pit to ground level. In the event of a hostile air raid, missiles such as these would be launched skyward toward the enemy planes.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
May 29, 1957

City of Tents at Ft. Niagara To House Army Rifle Team

FT. NIAGARA — Public contractors in the Niagara-Buffalo area are expected to place their bids on Saturday for the construction of a "Tent City," designed to house the United States Army Rifle Team, due here for a six-week practice session on July 8.

The 90-man team and its 85-man support unit is scheduled to leave the fort sometime in August, bound for Camp Perry, Ohio, to compete in the National Rifle Championships along with crack Navy, Air Force, Marine and civilian units.

According to Lt. Col. Richard A. Patze, post engineer, housing facilities for the large group of riflemen will be constructed on the Ft. Niagara rifle range some 1,000 yards behind the target area. However, no alterations will be made to the range itself.

"The Ft. Niagara range," the colonel said, "was chosen by the group because of its close resemblance—in topography and in climate—to conditions present on the Championship Range at Camp Perry."

Housing will consist of 14-man squad tents complete with floors, electrical supply and latrines. A miniature city street system must also be installed to help relieve congestion, the colonel said.

The advance party—men from the 82nd Airborne Division—will arrive here June 15 to check over the range, ammunition and target pits while the rifle team remains in training at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The All-Army Team, consisting of crack shots from installations throughout the United States, Europe and the Far East, will practice fire here from the 200, 300 and 600-yard range using special "Boat-tail" ammunition and highly sensitive M-1 rifles.

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September 18, 1957
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Cannon Ball Found Near Fort

Clues Sought to Age of Rare Find by Youths at Shore

FT. NIAGARA — Historians from the Old Fort Niagara Assn. today are searching for clues to the elusive origin of a 350-pound cannon ball found buried in the sandy bank of Lake Ontario last week just 300 yards from the ancient garrison's East Bastion.

The cast-iron "shell," largest object of its kind ever discovered in this area, was hauled from the water's edge on the south shore of the lake. It was carried up a 40-foot cliff and carted away with care in case it still carried a live powder charge.

Ft. Niagara's 40th Explosive Ordnance Detachment, commanded by 1st Lt. Walter Korsgaard, was responsible for the removal.

The officer was notified of the object's presence by three Ft. Niagara youngsters, Timothy Mason, 13; Michael Weston, 14 and Bobby Carlson, 14, who claimed that they had come across it while romping on the beach two days earlier.

Weekend research on the huge object by the lieutenant and Grove S. McClellan, executive vice president of the Old Fort Niagara Assn., led almost conclusively to proof that the ball is genuine and not a "wrecking weight" dropped into the lake by a prankster as authorities first believed.

Since then, Mr. McClelland and Dr. Robert W. Bingham, historian for the association, have come up with separate statements on the possible historical background of the cannon-ball.

"Although the ball is 14¾ inches in diameter," Mr. McClellan said, "it may have been fired from a mortar used by the British Provincial Militia during their 18-day siege of the fort's north bastion in 1759."

With a different view, Dr. Bingham stated today that evidence points toward a more recent vintage for the ball.

"It could very well be a type of 'mortar shell' employed and later discarded by the United States during the Civil War," he said.

"But it seems unlikely," Dr. Bingham continued, "that such a heavy ball could have been used and effectively fired from a British Cohorn (a small brass mortar) unless the object bears the 'Broad-Arrow' ordnance marking embedded on all British ammunition during the 1759 period."

According to Lt. Korsgaard, a heavy growth of crustaceans and rock not completely removed from the underside of the object may cover the vital ordnance markings that seem to be the key to the historical puzzle.

The mysterious ball itself, still under examination by the Army ordnance expert, has a hollow cavity in its center some 10 inches in diameter containing a residue of burned explosive believed to be black powder.

Major factor in proof of the ball's authenticity is a tapered "fuse-well" that leads into the powder cavity. Also clearly visible on the mortar bomb's exterior—at a 90 degree angle on either side of the fuse-well—are two indentations possibly used to lift the object onto its catapult-type launcher.

Although the shell is Army property by salvage law, Lt. Col. Robert H. Johnson, deputy post commander, announced that it will be turned over to the Old Fort Niagara society for exhibition within the heavily fortified French castle built by Chaussegros de Lery in 1726.

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OUT OF THE PAST—Members of the Army's 40th Explosive Ordnance Detachment at Ft. Niagara haul a 350 pound cannonball out of the Lake Ontario bank near where it has been embedded for at least a century. Bringing the object to the surface are 1st. Lt. Walter Korsgaard, Sfc. James H. Hays, Pfc. Gary F. Clark and Sgt. Carl E. Morgan.

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September 28,1957

Heavier Than It Looks

A 350-POUND mortar bomb is hauled out of Lake Ontario by members of the 40th Explosive Ordnance Det. at Fort Niagara, N. Y. The old cannon ball, believed to have been used either during the Revolutionary period or during the Civil War, is being carried here by (from left) 1st Lt. Walter Korsgaard, SFC James H. Hays, PFC Gary F. Clark and Sgt. Carl E. Morgan. The ball has a 14¾-inch hollow cavity which contains a residue of burned explosive and a tapered fuse well.

Niagara Ponders Origins Of 350-Lb. Cannon Ball

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y. — Historians from the Old Fort Niagara Association are searching for clues on the elusive origin of a 350-pound cannon-ball found buried in the sandy bank of Lake Ontario last week just 300 yards from the ancient garrison's East Bastion.

The cast-iron "shell" — largest object of its kind ever discovered in this area — was hauled from the water's edge on the lake's south shore, carried up a 40-foot cliff and gently carted away (in case of a still live powder charge) by Fort Niagara's 340th Explosive Ordnance Det., commanded by 1st Lt. Walter Korsgaard. Three Fort Niagara youngsters had come across the cannon-ball while romping on the beach two days earlier.

Weekend research on the huge object by the lieutenant and Grove S. McClellan, Executive vice-president of the Old Fort Niagara Association, led almost conclusively to the belief that the ball is genuine and not a "wrecking weight" dropped into the lake by a prankster as authorities first believed.

Now however, according to separate explanations by McClelland and Dr. Robert W. Bingham, historian for the association, the object's very authenticity places it in several historical back grounds separated by at least a century.

"Although the ball is 14¾ inches in diameter," McClellan said, "it may have been fired from a mortar used by the British Provincial Militia during their 18-day siege on the Fort's North Bastion in 1759."

With a different view, Dr. Bingham stated today that evidence points toward a more recent vintage for the ball.

"It could very well be a type of 'mortar-shell' employed and later discarded by the United States during the Civil War," he said.

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Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
October 9, 1957

Guard to Replace Army At Frontier Nike Sites

New York National Guard Units will eventually take over the operation of Nike sites along the Niagara Frontier.

A spokesman for the Army in Washington, D.C., said today replacement of Army units by the Guardsmen will take place along with a changeover among the 101 batteries now engaged in the defense of critical industrial areas.

"This will take some time, according to how fast Guardsmen can be trained to operate Nike missile installations," the spokesman said.

Equipment Obsolete

The Army said that at present National Guard troops man 75, 90 and 120 millimeter guns at 101 sites in 10 states and in the District of Columbia after relieving regular Army units a few years ago.

Because the equipment is regarded as obsolete by the Army and no longer effective as a defense measure, the batteries will no longer be used. Some guard units, however, will maintain token gun emplacements for training purposes.

The Army said Guardsmen will be trained to operate Nikes and that 140 officers and enlisted men from each guard battalion would get instruction at Nike installations and at Ft. Bliss, Tex., for periods ranging from 12 to 57 weeks.

Lt. Col. J. W. Baker, executive officer of the 2nd AAA Group at Ft. Niagara, said no official word on the changeover had yet been received from the Army.

Orders Received

Yesterday, Col. Baker said that reports that Guardsmen would be trained to operate Nikes had been received from time to time during the past year, but that the reports made no indication that Army units would be replaced.

"We still have no information as to when this conversion will take place and have no knowledge of the inteniton of the Department of the Army to replace all Nike-type positions such as Nike batteries with National Guard troops," he said.

In only one location, Long Beach, Calif., has the National Guard taken over the operation of Nike batteries.

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Niagara gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
October 10, 1957

Defense Changes

The era of guided missiles is bringing about radical changes in the military order of things.

This is pointed up in the announcement from Ft. Niagara that the 606th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion is being inactivated. The troops manning the battalion's four sites in this area will be transferred to Nike batteries locally or will be assigned to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for training on the Nike-Hercules.

The change means that the guided missiles have pretty much outmoded the 90-millimeter guns as a defensive weapon against enemy planes.

It demonstrates that we live in an age when new military weapons are being developed at an amazing pace, and the armed services are constantly shifting their setup to reflect these changes in the art of warfare and defense. Gazette 10-10-57

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
April 5, 1958

Ft. Niagara Artillery Unit Is Given New Designation

FT. NIAGARA—The 2nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group has been redesignated the 2nd Artillery Group (Air Defense), it was announced here by Col. G. V. Underwood Jr., 2nd Artillery Group and Ft. Niagara commander.

The new designation more aptly describes the function of the group and does not represent a change in basic organization, he said.

The history of the 2nd Artillery Group (Air Defense) dates back to 1821, with the founding of its parent unit, the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, which distinguished itself in the Indian Wars, the War with Mexico and the Civil War, Col. Underwood said.

Fought in Europe

With the wartime reorganization of the Coast Artillery Corps in 1942, the regiment became the 2nd Army Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Group and was sent to Europe, where it participated in all the major campaigns, from the Normandy beach landings to the final actions in Central Europe.

Upon its return to this country in 1945, at the end of World War II, the group was inactivated and remained so until the antiaircraft defense of the United States assumed its present vital and high priority status.

Is Reactivated

The increased importance of, and the emphasis placed upon, the antiaircraft defense of the United States in 1949, caused by heightened cold war tensions, and the consequent expansion of the antiaircraft artillery, resulted in the reactivation of the Group at Camp Edwards, Mass., in June of 1951, according to Col. Underwood. It subsequently moved to Ft. Niagara when the Niagara-Buffalo Army Air Defense Command was formed in 1952.

The 2nd Artillery Group (Air Defense) is composed of the 44th and 465th AAA Missile Battalions (Nike), and directs the operations of the Nike guided missile sites that provide the ring of steel around the vital Niagara-Buffalo industrial complex, the Ft. Niagara commander declared.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
April 27, 1958

Ft. Niagara Combines Old, New War Views

FT. NIAGARA—This historic military post combines views of the old and new in warfare.

The restored old fort, dating back 279 years, has been attracting tourists for years. Meanwhile, the site has been used for modern military operations, from the French and Indian Wars, through World Wars I and II and currently as headquarters for the 2nd AAA (Nike) Group.

The old fort was built in 1679 by a Frenchman as part of his dream to build an empire in America. The original building was destroyed and another took its place in 1687.

The present building was begun in 1726 and was restored in 1920.

Outside the old fort grounds are the brick barracks, post exchange, officers quarters and other facilities used by modern armies.

The present military establishment is a base of operations for the modern Nike guided missile defense of the Niagara Frontier with operation spread over the entire Western New York area.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
May 9, 1958

Boaters Warned Of Firing Slated At Ft. Niagara

FT. NIAGARA—In a notice to navigation interests, Col. Loren W. Olmstead, district engineer, Buffalo District Corps of Engineers, has disclosed that the all-Army rifle team here will engage daily in intermittent small arms firing, during daylight hours, from June 15 to Aug. 25, 1958, inclusive.

The firing will be on the rifle range adjacent to Lake Ontario and immediately east of the old Ft. Niagara.

The notice stated that two observers in direct communication with the firing range will be stationed on shore with authority to order a cessation of firing whenever a vessel or small craft approaches in proximity to the water area of Lake Ontario in direct line with the rifle range.

Small craft should navigate the area with extreme caution Col. Olmstead warned.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
September 3, 1958

2 Area Nike Battalions Redesignated

FT. NIAGARA — Col. G. V. Underwood Jr., 2d Artillery Group (Air Defense) and Ft. Niagara commander, announced the redesignation today of the Army's two local missile battalions under the Army's combat arms regimental system.

The 44th AAA Missile Battalion (Nike-Ajax) has been redesignated the 1st Missile Battalion (Nike-Ajax), 4th Artillery, and the 465th AAA Missile Battalion (Nike-Ajax) was redesignated the 2d Missile Battalion (Nike-Ajax), 62d Artillery. The 4th Artillery Regiment and the 62d Artillery Regiment are among 24 historic regiments to which battalions of the U. S. Army Air Defense Command are being assigned under the system.

Home Outfits

The combat arms regimental system was set up to maintain a continuity of historic Army units and to provide "home outfits" for members of the Army.

Traditionally in the U. S. Army the regiment was the "home outfit" of the line soldier. During World War II, however, the Army inactivated most of the regiments in the combat arms and reorganized them into separate battalions.

The plan to establish the combat arms regimental system, which was approved by the Secretary of the Army in January 1957, is a direct attempt to devise a workable method of maintaining continuity in the existence of traditional units.

Parent Regiments

A specified number of traditional and historic regiments will be continuously active as "parent regiments" of all infantry, artillery, armor individuals and tactical units of the Army.

The regiment itself will not be a tactical unit, but will be a family of units bearing the regimental name. Regimental units will comprise combat forces of the [illegible] Missile Battalion, 4th Artillery, has Nike batteries located at Model City, Cambria, and Grand Island, while the 2d Missile Battalion, 62d Artillery, has Nike batteries located at Millersport, Lancaster, Orchard Park, East Aurora and Hamburg.

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Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
September 5, 1958

Work on Lockport Missile Control Center Is Started

FT. NIAGARA—Construction is now under way on the Army's Missile Master installation near Lockport. When completed it will greatly improve the Army's capability to coordinate the fire of the 12 Nike fire units of the 2d Artillery Group (Air Defense) against any enemy aircraft approaching the Niagara-Buffalo area.

The installation is being constructed by the C. W. Reagan Co., Inc., of Brooklyn, which submitted the low bid of just under two million dollars. At least that much more is expected to be required to equip the facility with the latest in Army electronic and radar devices.

The current project consists of a 170-by-190-foot one-story Operations Center, a power house, and four 50-foot radar towers, to be constructed at Shawnee Air Force Base near Lockport. It is expected to be completed late next year.

Data Flow Continuous

Missile Master is a combination of complex electronic computers and long-range radars, compatible with and closely tied to the Air Force SAGE (semi-automatic ground environment) system, but complete within itself. It takes information obtained from SAGE and from organic Army sources with respect to the location and intensity of approaching aircraft, and disseminates this information to the NIKE batteries. In this way, each NIKE battery receives a continuous flow of fresh data on the aircraft within the defense area.

Batteries Monitored

Additionally, each NIKE unit receives steady information on the [illegible] other batteries in the defense area and on the targets which they are preparing to engage. Each battery commander is thus provided with all the information he needs to enable him to select the proper target.

By virtue of this constant, instantaneous dissemination of vital intelligence and operational data, an even distribution of fire among all attacking batteries is possible, provided that each battery commander interprets this data accurately. As a precautionary device, Missile Master controllers monitor the activities of each battery, and, if necessary, direct the fire of a specific battery to a particular target.

During engagement of targets, a "friendly protector" watches the position of all known friendly targets and compares this information with the engagement data returned from battery commanders. He makes certain that no friendly aircraft is fired upon by a NIKE battery.

Missile Master combines reliability and flexibility to an unusual degree. All critical elements of the system are provided in duplicate.

Highly-trained personnel will be required to operate the Missile Master; when fully operational, approximately 150 additional officers and men will be assigned to the 2d Artillery Group (Air Defense) to operate the facility.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
May 17, 1959

Divers to Seek Historic Cache

Gazette Lockport Bureau

LOCKPORT—Special deputy skin divers of the County Sheriff's Department go on a treasure hunt Saturday, but it's doubtful they will come up with a chest of jewels.

About 12 divers will slide into the chilly waters off Ft. Niagara at 1 p.m. They will be seeking a cache of arms dropped by the French in 1795.

County Historian Clarence D. Lewis said a ship's anchor was found in the area about 20 years ago but there is no record of sunken ships or valuables.

Agreement for use of the skin divers was reached at a Friday meeting of Jerauld E. Wenger Sr., administrative director of the Old Ft. Niagara bi-centennial celebration, Sheriff James K. Murphy and members of the skin diving team.

Mr. Wenger explained the French, realizing the fall of the fort to the British was imminent, jettisoned the arms in July of 1795. Dropped were cannons, swords, bayonets—some encased so they could be retrieved for future use.

Skin divers attending the session were Don Whitehead, Herbert F. Lee and Robert E. Lee, all of Lockport, and Frank Lyons, of North Tonawanda.

Mr. Wenger said the search will be concentrated in two areas, one on each side of the fort. Depth of the water ranges from 18 to a maximum of 64 feet, he said.

If any treasure is found, it will be displayed at the fort during the celebration there May 23-26, Mr. Wenger said.

H-33

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
May 25, 1959

Skin Divers Recover Cannonball

Skin divers searching the Niagara River off Old Ft. Niagara Sunday came up with a 12-pound cannonball, possibly dating back to 1812 or earlier, and explored a submerged "mysterious pile of masonry" for which no records can be found in old maps.

The cannonball was brought up by William Parker, 177 Lock St., Lockport, a member of the Lockport police department and a neophyte skin diver.

S. Grove McClellan, executive vice president of the Old Ft. Niagara Assn., said corrosion obscured markings on the cannonball for immediate identification.

Probably British

Chances are, he added, that the missile is British.

The find was termed a "rare one" by Jerauld E. Wenger Sr., administrative director of the Niagara County Committee of the state's Year of History Commission. He recalled that the last underwater cannonball find occurred in 1956 when Peter Ripple, this city, then a 15-year-old student, found an eight-pound cannonball. Prior to that, a cannonball was found in 1950, he said.

The submerged masonry, Mr. McClellan said, is "something that has puzzled" fort officials for a long time.

The submerged masonry, located at the bottom of the river wall northeast of the Old Fort, was described as semi-circular in construction with both ends, some 60-feet apart, touching the wall.

A center wall, some 25 or 30 feet in length, extends inward from the circular wall "like a wheel spoke."

To Take Photographs

Mr. McClellan said aerial photographs of the submerged masonry will be taken and submitted for study to authorities on early fortifications.

In addition to the cannonball, divers found several pieces of scrap metal, several square nails, and a belt buckle, all believed to date back to colonial times.

Another Lockport diver, Robert E. Lee, 36 Amelia St., came up with what is believed to be a bronze spigot used on early wine casks.

All items found will be studied for historical value and if found noteworthy, will be displayed at Old Ft. Niagara during its bicentennial celebration July 23 to 26.

A total of 12 skin divers participated in the search, directed by Mr. McClellan, Clarence O. Lewis, Niagara County historian, and Sheriff James K. Murphy.

Arms Cache Hunted

The divers are members of the Niagara County Civil Defense Corps and are special deputies serving with the sheriff's department.

The underwater search was organized to locate a cache of muskets, swords, pistols and other arms believed to have been dumped in 1759 by Capt. Francois Pouchot, commander of King Louis XV forces, during the French and Indian War.

Planning several weekend searches, divers hope to come up with a cannon before discontinuing their project.

The Old Ft. Niagara bicentennial is planned as a part of Niagara County's participation in the year of history program which will be staged in the county July 19 to 26.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
June 1963

Last 'Retreat' Set for Sunday At Ft. Niagara

Three centuries of military occupancy of Ft. Niagara will end about 4:30 p.m. Sunday with the lowering of the colors and the sounding of "Retreat."

The lowering of the flag for the last time on one of the oldest military posts in the nation will be the climax of a parade and brief ceremony during which the Department of the Army orders for the return of the facility to the state will be read.

Parade Scheduled

The parade will include troops of the 31st Artillery Brigade, the 1208th Garrison Unit, soldiers from Missile Master at Shawnee, a Navy Reserve contingent and the Stella Niagara cadet band. Also in the parade will be the 1st Missile Battalion, 4th Artillery, New York Army Naional Guard.

Col. Adolph J. Gondeck, commander of the garrison unit at Ft. Niagara, will be in charge of the ceremonies.

Col. Thomas A. Rodgers commander of Ft. Niagara and the 31st Artillery Brigade, has been tansferred to Cambodia. Control of the brigade has been transferred to Pittsbugh, Pa., whee Col. Bill T. Tutin has assumed brigade control.

The Niagara-Buffalo Air Defense comprising the units of the 31st which remain here, will be under the command of Col. Paul A. Haromon, who will maintain his headquarters at the Lockport Air Force Base at Shawnee.

The 1208th will be transferred to the Ft. Niagara Support Facility which will be renamed the Army Support Center, at Niagara Falls.

State To Get Contol

As of June 30, Ft. Niagara will revert to state control.

Military police patrols will cease as of that date and the job of providing police protection will be assumed by the Niagara Frontier State Park Police.

Park commissioner engineer, Arthur Williams, today said trat a state maintenance crew will take over care of the buildings and gounds. in the fall, after the last Army units and personnel have been transferred out. He said that funds have been set aside in the budget for state care of the fort.

Niagara Falls Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
June 30, 1963
P 4-C:1
Page 1 of 6

Retreat Gun To Close 'Oldest' U.S. Garrison

By BILL NELSON
Gazette Staff Writer

TODAY, with the sounding of a retreat gun and the lowering of the colors at 4:30 p.m., military history will close the book on Ft. Niagara, the oldest active garrison in the nation.

The 31st Artillery Brigade, which has moved its headquarters to Pittsburgh, and the 1208th Army Garrison Unit will turn back control of the fort to New York State. It will be a piece of park property under the control of the Niagara Frontier State Parks Commission.

There will be soldiers at the fort all summer, the U.S. Army Rifle team practicing for the national matches at Camp Perry and personnel still living at the fort, with the state as landlord.

But for the record, which began in 1667, the military will have left the fort for the fourth time.

Fort Niagara came into being under the direction of Sieur Robert Cavelier de La Salle, one of the greatest explorers of all time.

It was a crude log fort, hewn out of the wilderness that completely covered this area and was home to the Attawandaronk Indians and later the Senecas, who were members of the Five Nations of the Iroquois.

At one time, more than 2,600 Indians, representing tribes from Nova Scotia to the Mississippi were camped in the woods around Ft. Niagara.

• • •

THE FIRST FORT had two redoubts, crude 40-feet square fortifications.

It was burned and rebuilt in 1691 by the Marquis de Denouville, who brought with him a garrison of 100 Frenchmen. After a winter of hunger and disease, the survivors abandoned the fort.

Another French frontiersman, who figured in Ft. Niagara history, was Louis de Joncaire, who held commissions in the French forces. He came to this area in 1687 where he was captured and befriended by the Senecas.

He built a flimsy bark house on the present site of Lewiston, eventually enlarged to a stone house.

That was headquarters for the French fur trade until 1725.

That same year, the French obtained permission to build a stone house on the Niagara River. This chateau-like building, known as the castle, is one of the main attractions today at Old Ft. Niagara.

It is believed to be the only existing French castle on the North American continent.

The castle, although built like a residence, was in fact a strong fortress with four-foot-thick walls. A well was dug inside the building to assure defenders a supply of water.

On the ground floor was a trading post, still there for visitors to see.

• • •

CAPT. FRANCOIS Pouchot, a royal engineer, turned the whole area into a

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fort by building a system of earth works with moats, powder magazines and artillery batteries.

The French and English had been more or less at war for about 100 years when the first attempt was made by the English to get the French out of the fort in July, 1759.

A force of 2,200 British soldiers, plus about 900 Iroquois landed about four miles east of the fort and lay siege to the bastion.

In the 18-day battle which followed, the French were hard-pressed.

Reinforcements marched down the east side of the river and engaged the British at Youngstown. In the battle, known as LaBelle Famille, the French forces were scattered and Pouchot was forced to surrender the fort. The British were under the command of Gen. John Prideaux and Sir William Johnson.

• • •

THE ENGLISH proceeded to occupy the fort, repaired the damage and to make preparations for a long stay.

They remained until 1796 when the British turned American troops sometime control of the fort over to after conclusion of the American Revolution.

It was only a few years later, during the War of 1812 that the British returned to the American side of the river in force and captured the fort. It was a surprise attack on Dec. 19, 1813. From the fort, the British later launched raiding parties against farms in the area. The Americans came back, at the end of the war.

Here, over the years, soldiers lived, fought, drank, and told battle stories. The old timers regaled or bored the younger ones with their accounts of the "big one."

Here, two French officers fought a duel for the affections of an Indian maid.

The loser lost his head. It was thrown into Lake Ontario by the victor. His body was dumped into the well within the castle, contaminating it, so that it was never again used other than as an emergency water supply.

Over the years the old soldiers would tell the newcomers, "If you're a mind, you can see the headless ghost of the Frenchman walking around the fortifications, still looking for his head."

And there have been many who have claimed they saw his ghost.

• • •

U.S. SOLDIERS occupied the fort continuously after 1796 until Dec. 29, 1946, when at the conclusion of World War II, the Army turned the property over to New York State.

But then came the Korean War, and in Oct. 1952, the Army announced it was moving back again.

Since 1952, the fort has been occupied by the 2nd Artillery Group, then the 31st Artillery Bridage and

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the 1208th Army Garrison Unit.

Thousands of soldiers have lived and trained at Ft. Niagara.

In 1839, after the MacKenzie Rebellion in Canada, U.S. relations with Canada were strained and the fort was greatly strengthened. A large gray wall was put up around the fort and a "hot-shot" furnace and more guns were installed.

In 1846 troops trained here to fight in the Mexican War.

Troops again massed at the fort for intensive training prior to leaving to take part in the Civil War. Their successors came in 1898 to train for the War with Spain. During the next three years they prepared for the Philippine Insurrection.

• • •

DURING WORLD WAR I, Ft. Niagara became Training Camp No. 2 for officers.

During World War II, it served as a reception center for draftees and as a training camp and later as a prisoner of war camp. It It served as a Regular Army infantry post between the two world wars.

Old Ft. Niagara, maintained by the state will go on being a major tourist attraction, the only spot in the nation where the flags of France, England and the United States fly side by side.

The grounds of the modern military post will be opened as a park by the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission in 1964. Until then, it will be maintained by the state.

Many of the buildings in time will be demolished.

Unless a miracle occurs, today marks the end of a long tradition, a long occupancy, a book full of chapters of the history of this area.

Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
August 23, 1965

BULLDOZER STARTS RAZING OF FORMER ARMY HOSPITAL

31 Buildings at Ft. Niagara Being Razed for State Park

Buildings that housed enlisted men and non-commissioned officers at Ft. Niagara have been razed and demolition crews are starting to smash down the post's hospital in development of Fort Niagara State Park at Youngstown.

Maurice Barnes, supervising the job for the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission, said an enlisted men's building with 34 apartments and three NCO dwellings has been reduced to rubble.

Razing is being done by the firm of Lynch and Scarlato of North Tonawanda under a $53,000 contract.

Thirty-one buildings will be leveled. To be retained are the former Officers Club and the Navy Building being used by the Navy Reserve.

The fort's parade ground area used by the Army, which left the fort in 1963, will also be left to retain the character of the former fort.

Demolition is part of a $1,500,000 program in developing Fort Niagara State Park as a prime picnic and recreation area. It will be completed by about 1970.

The slate roof of the large hospital has been removed and according to Mr. Barnes salvageable odds and ends in the structure are being removed.

A bulldozer began attacking the northern side of the hospital Saturday.

Residences downed were mainly of wooden material and the wood was burned.

Material from stone and brick buildings, however, will be carted to the Niagara River side of the park in development of a boat marina.

Ft. Niagara has been used by the Army since 1775 with the exception of a period from 1956 until 1962.

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Niagara Gazette
Niagara Falls, New York
April 14, 1968

CCC Veterans to Relive Old Days at Ft. Niagara

The time: 1933, during the darkest days of the Great Depression. The cast: newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt and thousands of unemployed men. The action: creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps "to provide useful work and vocational training for unemployed young men."

Roosevelt's formation of the CCC had a profound effect on the lives of hundreds of Niagara County men, many of whom have gone on to assume substantial roles in the community.

A number of these men—still bound together by the camaraderie of barracks living in the 1930s—will meet Saturday night at the Como Restaurant for a reunion dinner.

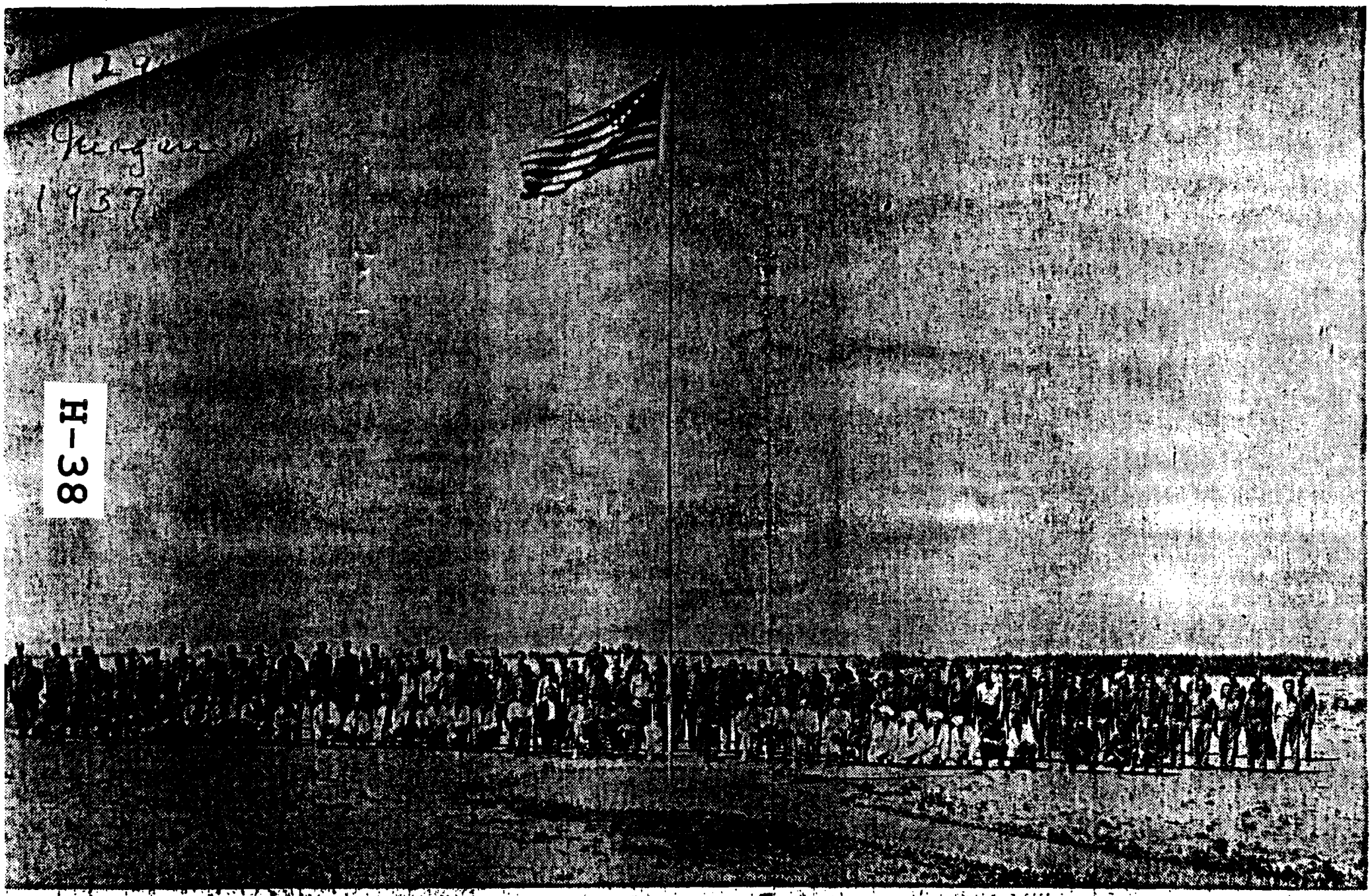
The men of the CCC—whose largest contribution to the nation was conservation of natural resources—performed a number of helpful chores in Western New York during the 1930s and early 1940s.

Among their most significant projects was the restoration of Fort Niagara—where many of the men from the county were stationed. Others took part in rehabilitation work at Letchworth Park. Some were sent as far afield as Utah.

When they get together Saturday night, all the memories of hard work—and fun—during those lean days three decades ago will come back to life.

Left: The latest in motor vehicles are lined up at a CCC camp in Letchworth Park, where Company 228 held forth.

H-38



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COMPANY 1296 OF THE CCC LINES UP FOR A FORMAL PORTRAIT AT FORT NIAGARA IN 1937

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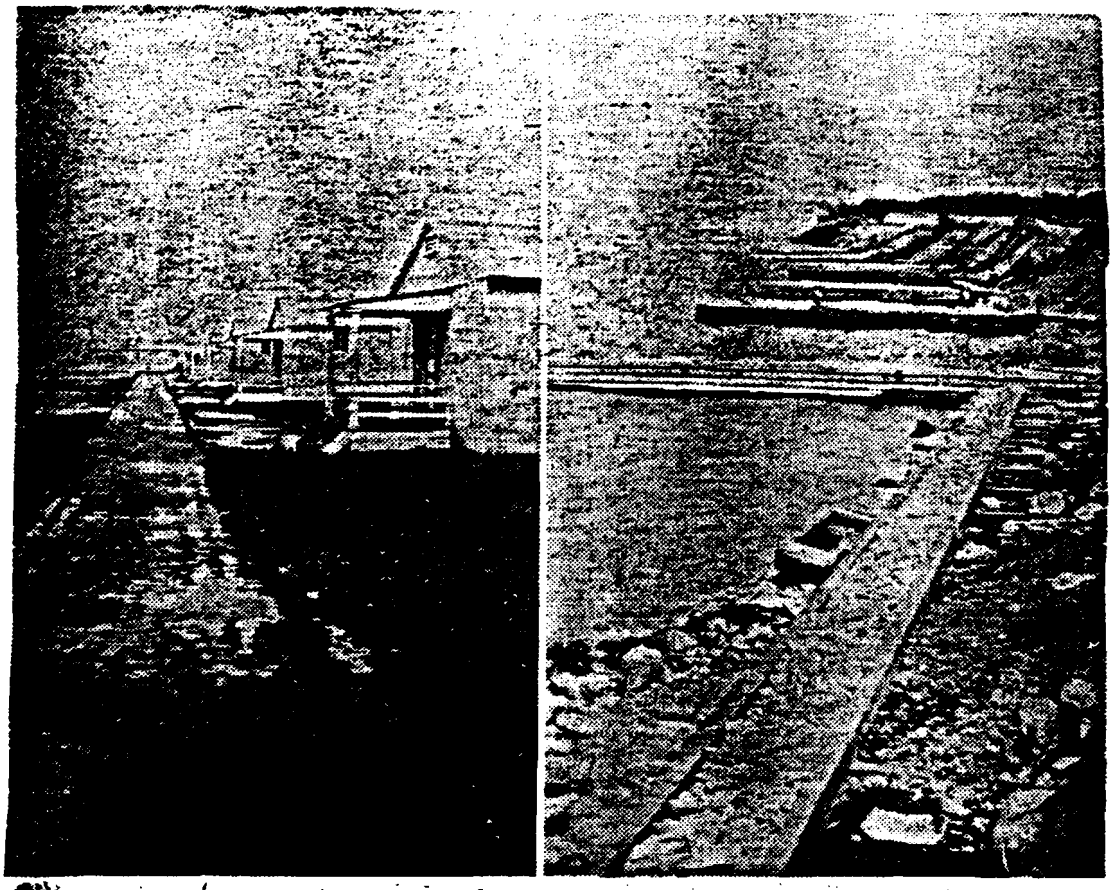

At left is a row of barracks that house Company 1296 of the CCC at Fort Niagara. At right are jetties the men built into Lake Ontario to retard erosion on the shoreline adjacent to the fort.

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April 14, 1968
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These men are building foundations for jetties to be installed in Lake Ontario at Fort Niagara. The work was in conjunction with the restoration of the fort by the CCC in the 1930s.

Several of the CCC gang mug for the camera at Fort Niagara. In front, from left, are Anthony Mastasi and William M. Paterson, now a city councilman. Rear, left to right, are Peter Nixon, Samuel Sheldon and Carmen Conti.

Niagara Gazette
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William Dietz, now a local businessman, was a mule skinner when he was in the CCC at Fort Niagara. The mule's name was Whisky.

4 / T. 1 / c.
Fort

Buffalo Evening News
Buffalo, New York
May 20, 1982
P B1:3

Artifacts Trace Fort Niagara's Past

By JOANN SCELSA.

YOUNGSTOWN — Some of the archaeological finds of the last three years' "digs" at Fort Niagara are on display in the fort's new historical exhibit, which officially opened Wednesday.

The display, located in the powder magazine built by the British in the 1770s, depicts the fort's varied history from the prehistoric days when the area was used by the Indians as a fishing and hunting camp, up to its present life as a historical landmark and tourist attraction.

The display is arranged chronologically to help clarify some of the confusion the visitor might feel on his first trip to the fort, executive director Brian Dunnigan said. He said the fort represents an immense amount of history and because most of the buildings are empty, it can be hard for the visitor to visualize the life they once held.

He said an orientation center slated for completion this summer is planned to start the visitor off with some background knowledge before he tours the exhibit and the fort itself.

The new exhibit also contains an entire section on the past three years' archaeological activity. Pat Scott, assistant director of achaeology, who also designed the exhibit, said 10,000 artifacts have been turned up, but only 50 of them have been used in the exhibit.

The reason for that, Ms. Scott said, is that the artifacts are being kept together as a research collection. But, she said, most of the items in the exhibit were found at the fort in the past or are examples of items from the period they represent.

Actual items found at the fort include prehistoric arrowheads, knives and fishing spears from the 17th century, a Jesuit ring, a stone pipe and lead seals used to secure bales of trade goods from the years of the portage, and bayonets, cannonballs, and grapeshot from the years of military conflict.

The artifacts are interspersed with drawings of the fort and depictions of its inhabitants to make them more alive to the visitor. One highlight of the display is a life-size, two-dimensional painted blowup of a soldier of the 8th Regiment of Foot, to which have been applied, in their proper places, a number of the buttons, buckles and metal accessories found at the Fort.

The final display explains the archaelogical process that has been underway at the fort since 1977. It also exhibits some of the modern-day artifacts that may give future archaeologists some clues about 20th century culture — plastic pull tops from beverage cans, chewing gum wrappers, a nail polish applicator brush and assorted plastic items.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEWS

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I-3 Conversation with Mr. Dritschell

I-4 Conversation with Mr. Kulak

I-5 Conversation with Mr. Clark

I-6 Conversation with Mr. Knight

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	0952	11/20/98

TYPE: [ ] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [X] TELEPHONE — [ ] INCOMING [X] OUTGOING

Location of Visit/Conference:

ROUTINE: NAME/S | INI

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
Ray Spencer	New York State	(716) 278-1728

SUBJECT: Endangered or protected species, Fort Niagara State Park

SUMMARY

Mr. Spencer is an Environmental Educational Assistant for the Niagara Frontier Division of the New York State Parks Department. Fort Niagara State Park is a unit of this division. Mr. Spencer knows of no endangered or protected species within the confines of Fort Niagara State Park, however, a complete biota survey has not been accomplished.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III		11/20/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD

OPTIONAL FORM 271 (12-76)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1450	12 November 1998

TYPE

[ ] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [X] TELEPHONE

[ ] INCOMING [X] OUTGOING

Location of Visit/Conference:

ROUTINE

NAME/SY

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
Cora Gushee	Local Resident	(716) 745-7203

SUBJECT

Ft. Niagara

SUMMARY

Ms. Gushee has lived in Porter Center, NY since 1933 and is the Town Historian. Porter Center is located approximately four miles southeast of Ft. Niagara. Ms. Gushee has fond memories of the period when the 28th Infantry Regiment. With the sole exception of 90mm AAA guns during a two week period in the 1950's, Ms. Gushee has no recollection of any weapon other than small arms being discharged at Ft. Niagara.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III	Joe W. Vann III	11/12/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1915	10 NOV 1998

TYPE: [ ] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [X] TELEPHONE [ ] INCOMING [X] OUTGOING

Location of Visit/Conference:

ROUTINE: NAME/S | INI

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
George Dritschell	Local Resident	(716) 745-7054

SUBJECT
Ft. Niagara

SUMMARY

Mr. Dritschell is a life-long resident of Youngstown, NY, which is adjacent to the southern border of Fort Niagara. Mr. Dritschell is a retired Fort Niagara State Park employee. With the sole exception of 90mm AAA guns during a two week period in the 1950's, Mr. Dritschell has no recollection of any weapon other than small arms being discharged at Ft. Niagara.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III		11/10/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD

OPTIONAL FORM 271 (12-76)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1840	10 NOV 1998

TYPE

[ ] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [X] TELEPHONE

[ ] INCOMING [X] OUTGOING

ROUTINE

NAME/SY

Location of Visit/Conference:

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
Henry 'Tony' Kulak	Local Resident	716-745-7172

SUBJECT

Ft. Niagara

SUMMARY

Mr. Kulak is a life-long resident of Youngstown, NY, which is adjacent to the southern border of Fort Niagara. Mr. Kulak was drafted into the Army on 10 March 1942 and spent 10 days at the Fort Niagara Induction Center before being transferred elsewhere for basic training. Mr. Kulak's father-in-law (deceased) retired as a Master Sergeant at Ft. Niagara where he was the Range Sergeant for the 28th Infantry Regiment. With the sole exception of 90mm AAA guns during a two week period in the 1950's, Mr. Kulak has no recollection of any weapon other than small arms being discharged at Ft. Niagara.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III	Joe W. Vann	11/10/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD

OPTIONAL FORM 271 (12-76)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1000	10 November 1998

TYPE	ROUTINE	
[X] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [ ] TELEPHONE [ ] INCOMING [ ] OUTGOING	NAME/SYMBO	INI
Location of Visit/Conference: Fort Niagara State Park		

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
Dave Clark	Fort Niagara State Park	(716) 745-7273

SUBJECT
Ft. Niagara

SUMMARY

Mr. Clark is the Manager of Fort Niagara State Park. Mr. Clark is aware of no instances of OEW being discovered within the park. Mr. Clark provided real estate documents showing that the Department of Defense did not terminate the lease with the park until August 31, 1964. Mr. Clark stated that in 1965-66 the State of New York leveled the target area of the rifle range.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III		10/10/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD

OPTIONAL FORM 271 (12-76)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CONVERSATION RECORD	TIME	DATE
	1000	10 November 1998

TYPE: [X] VISIT [ ] CONFERENCE [ ] TELEPHONE [ ] INCOMING [ ] OUTGOING

ROUTINE NAME/SYMBO

Location of Visit/Conference: Fort Niagara State Park

NAME OF PERSON(S) CONTACTED OR IN CONTACT WITH YOU	ORGANIZATION (Office, dept., bureau, etc.)	TELEPHONE NO:
Doc Knight	Staff Archeologist	(716) 745-7611

SUBJECT
Ft. Niagara

SUMMARY

Mr. Knight is the archeologist for the Old Fort Niagara Association. Mr. Knight also provides archeological oversight to Fort Niagara State Park. Mr. Knight has no records of any OE being recovered within the land boundaries of Fort Niagara. However, Mr. Knight did provide an archeological report detailing several underwater searches made in the Niagara River and Lake Ontario near the Fort. All ordnance items recovered to date have been inert. Among the items recovered are numerous 3" Stokes Mortar Practice rounds, a Mk1A1 training grenade, two VB-1 grenade dischargers, and a few Mk VI Trench Mortar fuzes. These items were all in the possession of the Old Fort Niagara Association and were examined by the SI team.

ACTION REQUIRED

NAME OF PERSON DOCUMENTING CONVERSATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
Joe W. Vann III		11/10/98

ACTION TAKEN

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE

CONVERSATION RECORD

OPTIONAL FORM 271 (12-76)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX J

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX J

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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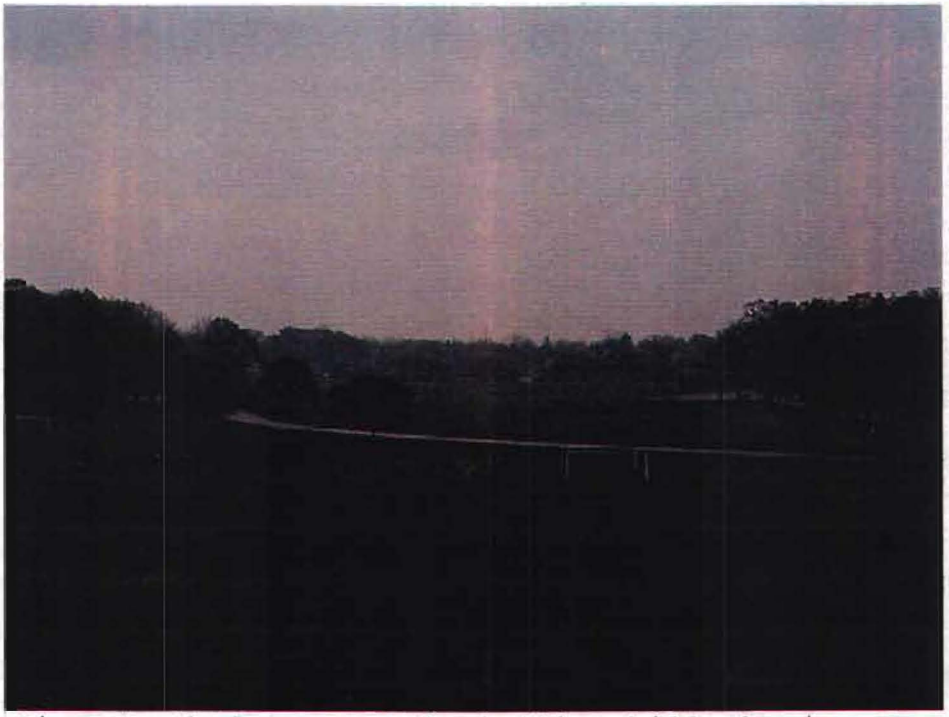
J-6 Former Location of Anti-Aircraft and Pistol Ranges.

J-7 Former Location of Skeet Range

J-8 15-inch Shell found in 1957.

J-1. Entrance to Ft. Niagara State Park looking West from Robert Moses Parkway.



J-2. View South from top of sledding hill showing soccer fields constructed on former Rifle Range, Area A, firing points.

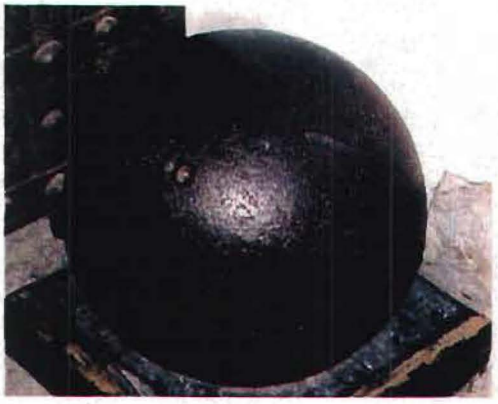
J-3. Remains of Former Target Pits. Butts were leveled and soil removed in 1965-66. Only a slight depression remains.

J-4. Target Frames found in wooded area North of Butts.

J-5. Empty .30 caliber carbine ammunition containers dated 1957 found in wooded area North of target butts.

J-6. Former Location of Anti-Aircraft and Pistol Ranges, Area B, looking West. Originally on a bluff, site has been completely eroded away by Lake Ontario.

J-7. Former Location of Skeet Range, Area C. View is to the Northeast. The site has been sloped to create a picnic area and beach with several feet of soil being removed in the process.



J-8. 15-inch Shell found in 1957 and now located in the Old Fort Niagara Association Museum. (See Documents H-24, H-25, and D-2)

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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K-1 World War I Officer's Training Camp, Entrenching, 1917.

K-2 World War I Officer's Training Camp, War Games, 1917.

K-3 World War I Officer's Training Camp, War Games, 1917.

K-4 World War I Officer's Training Camp, Gas House, 1917.

K-5 World War I Officer's Training Camp, Aerial View, 1917.

K-6 World War I Officer's Training Camp, Aerial View, 1917.

K-7 Rifle Range, Circa 1920.

K-8 1000" Machine Gun Range, Circa 1942.

K-9 .50 cal. Machine Gun Training, 1944.

K-10 Aerial View Ft. Niagara, Circa 1958.

K-11 Aerial View Showing Skeet Range, 1960.

K-12 Aerial View Ft. Niagara, Circa 1960.

K-13 Aerial View Ft. Niagara State Park, 1966..

K-14 Recovered Ordnance, 1988.

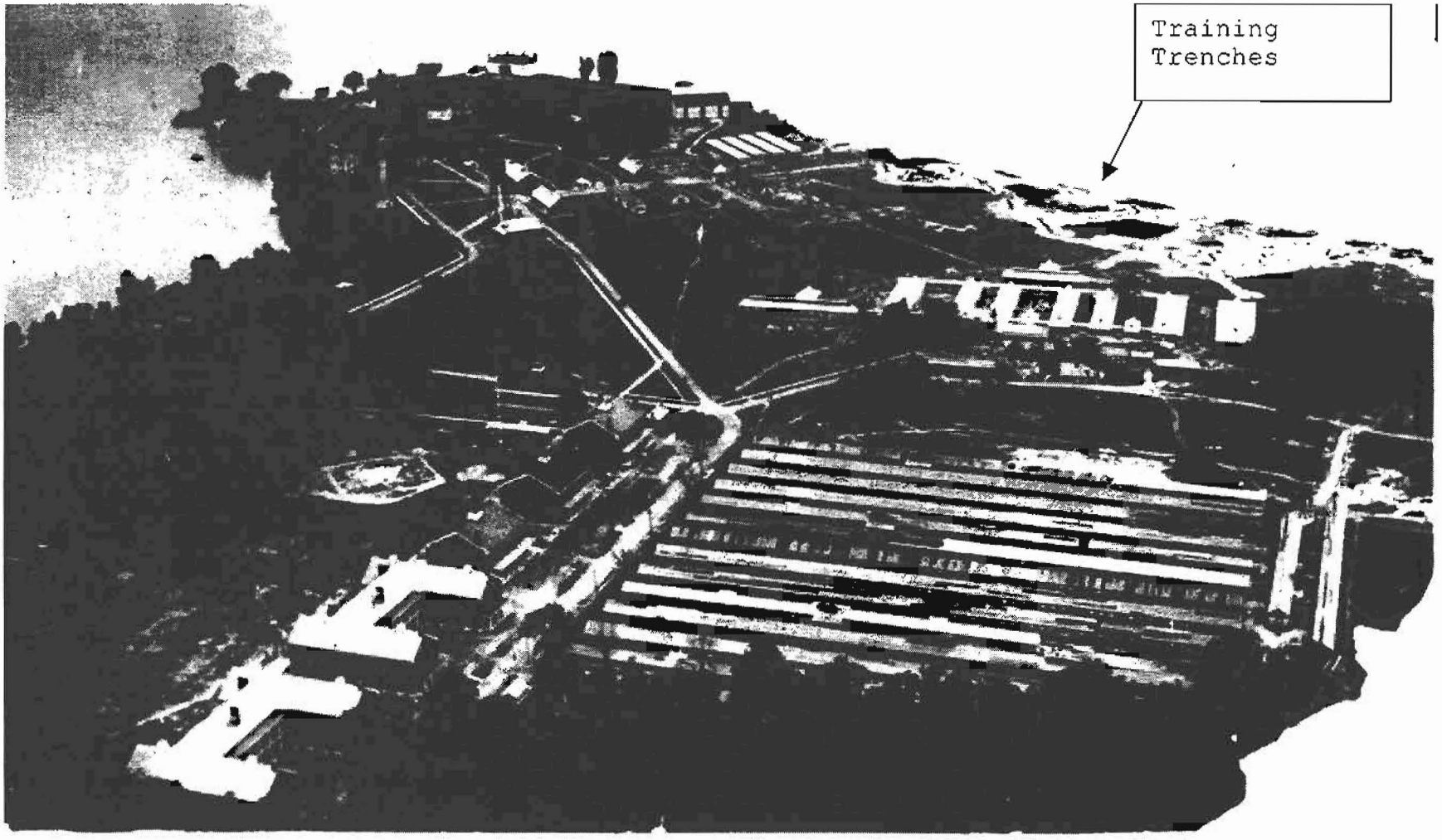
K-15 Recovered Ordnance, 1997.

K-1. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. "Co. 4 Entrenching."

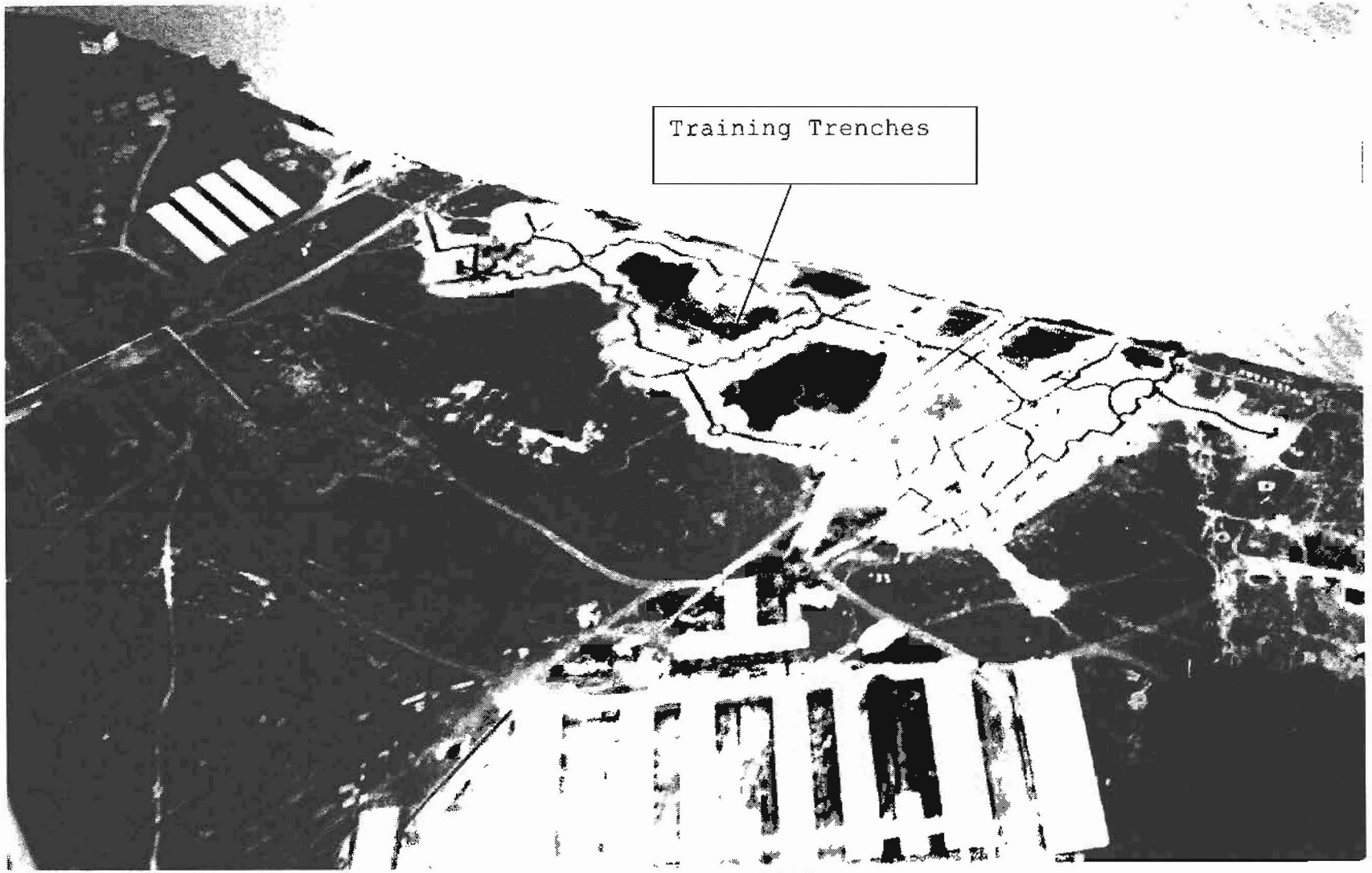
K-2. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. "Over the Top in No Man's Land."

K-3. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. "Col. Heavy says that this picture is the most realistic that has been taken in the camp. The fatalities of the assault as you see are laying around. The men were numbered and when your number was called you fell down."

K-4. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. "4th Co. just through the Gas House."



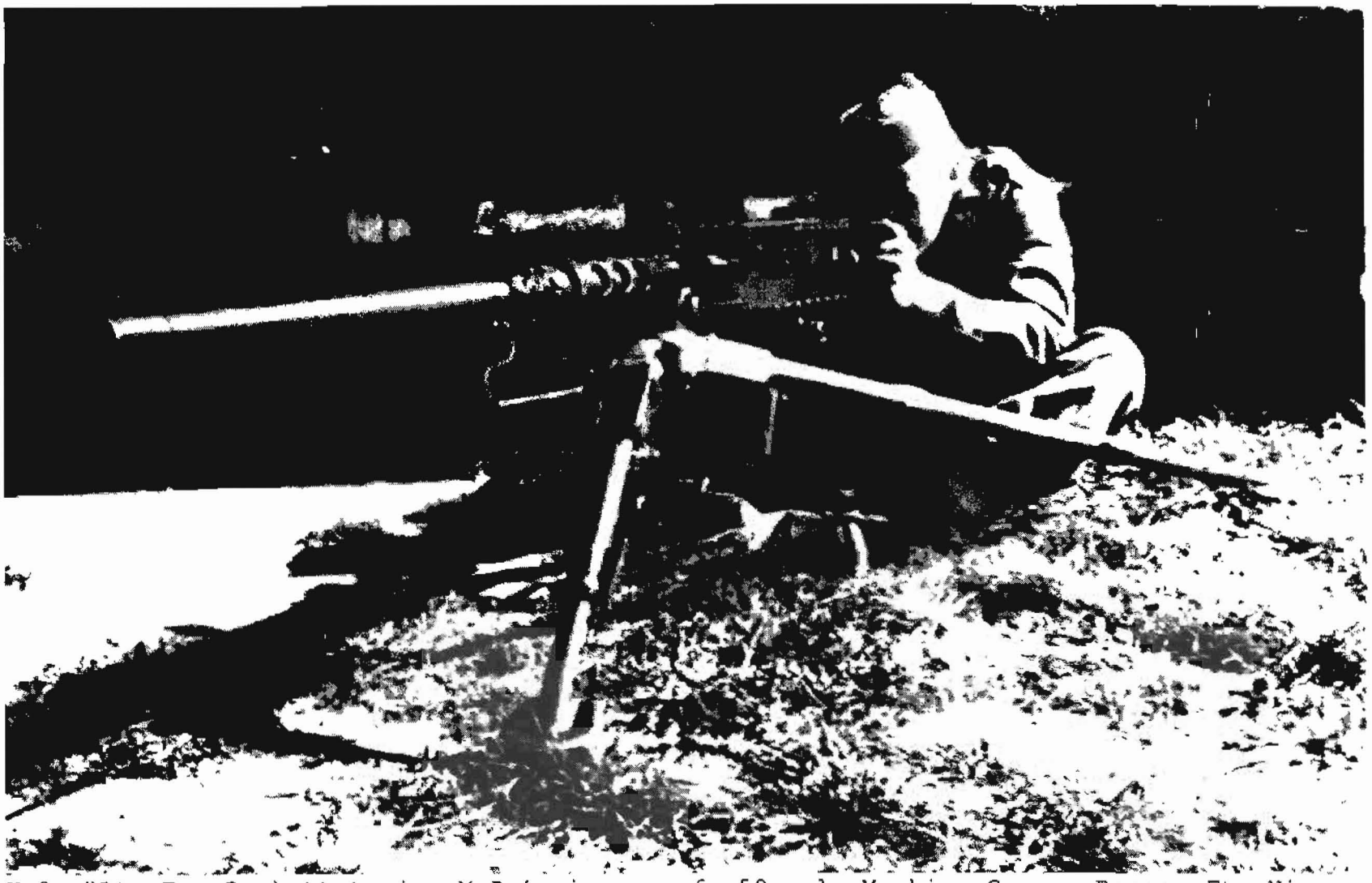
K-5. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. Aerial View showing temporary barracks in foreground and training trenches in background



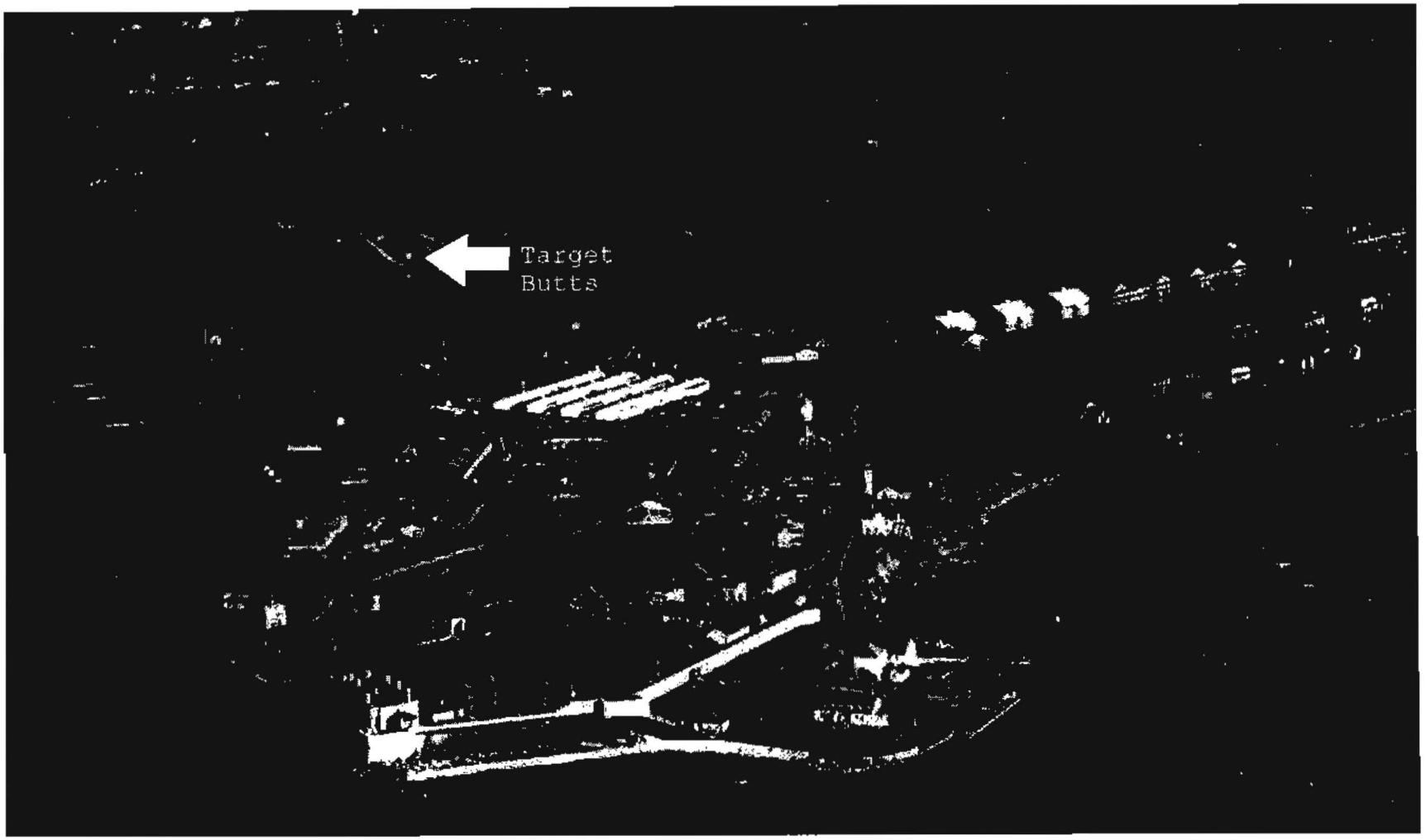
K-6. World War I Officer's Training Camp circa 1917. Aerial view of training trenches.

K-7. Rifle Range circa 1920. "Maximum range of fire was 600 ft. The limit of the reloaded ammunition.

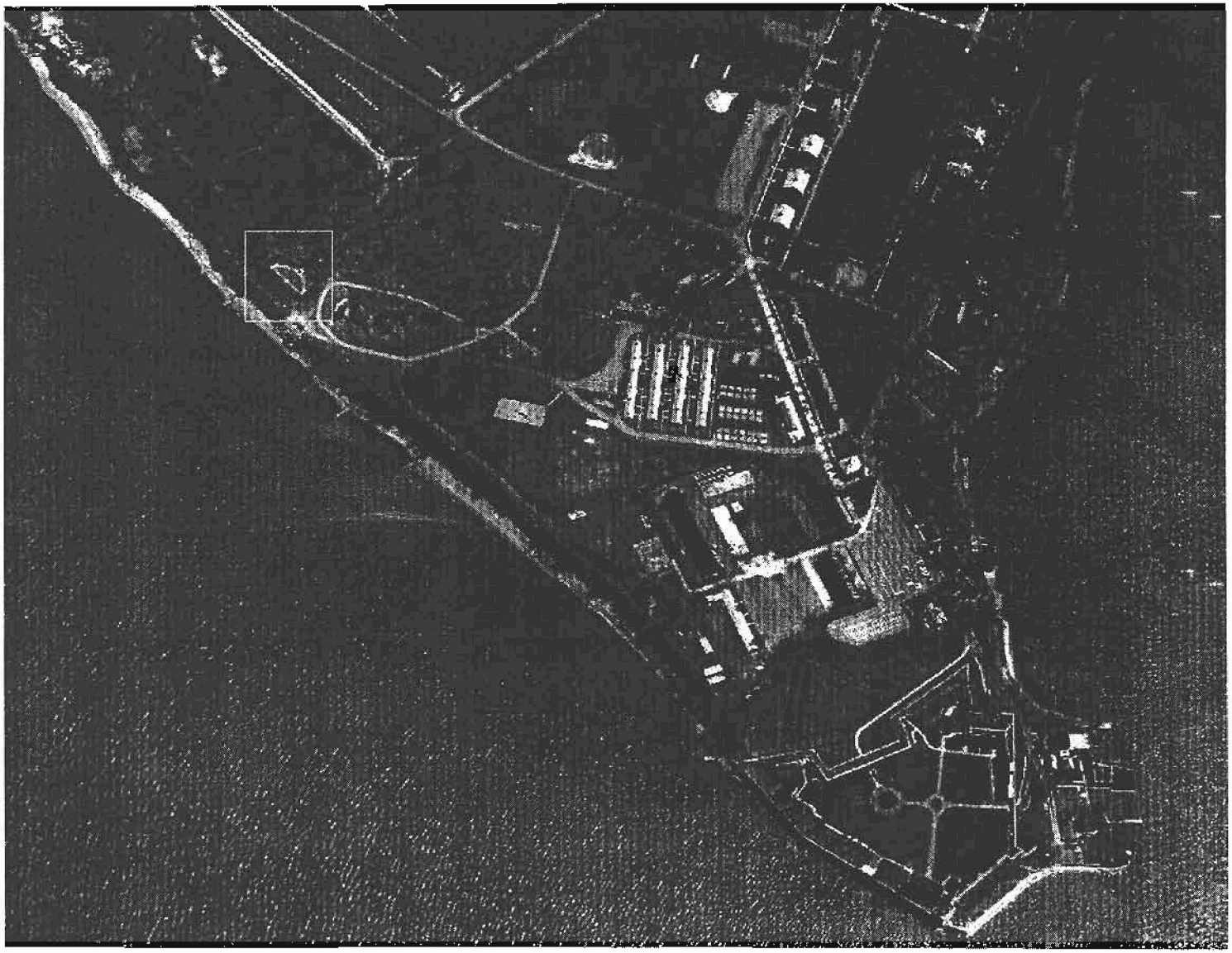
K-8. 1000 Inch Machine Gun Range, Circa 1942.



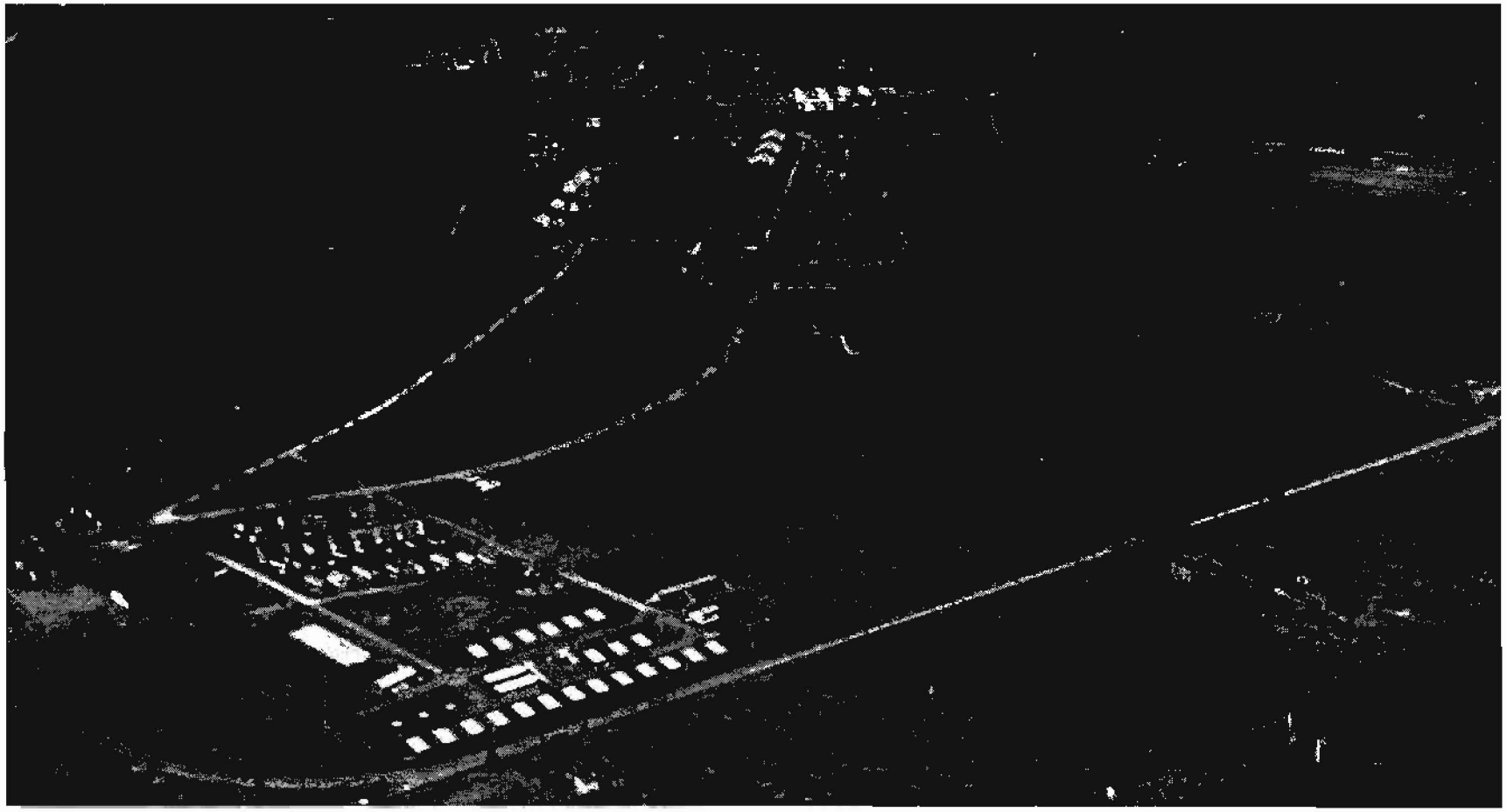
K-9. "Lt. Tom Puckett trains M.P.'s in use of .50 cal. Machine Gun on Range, Ft. Niagara, NY." 1944



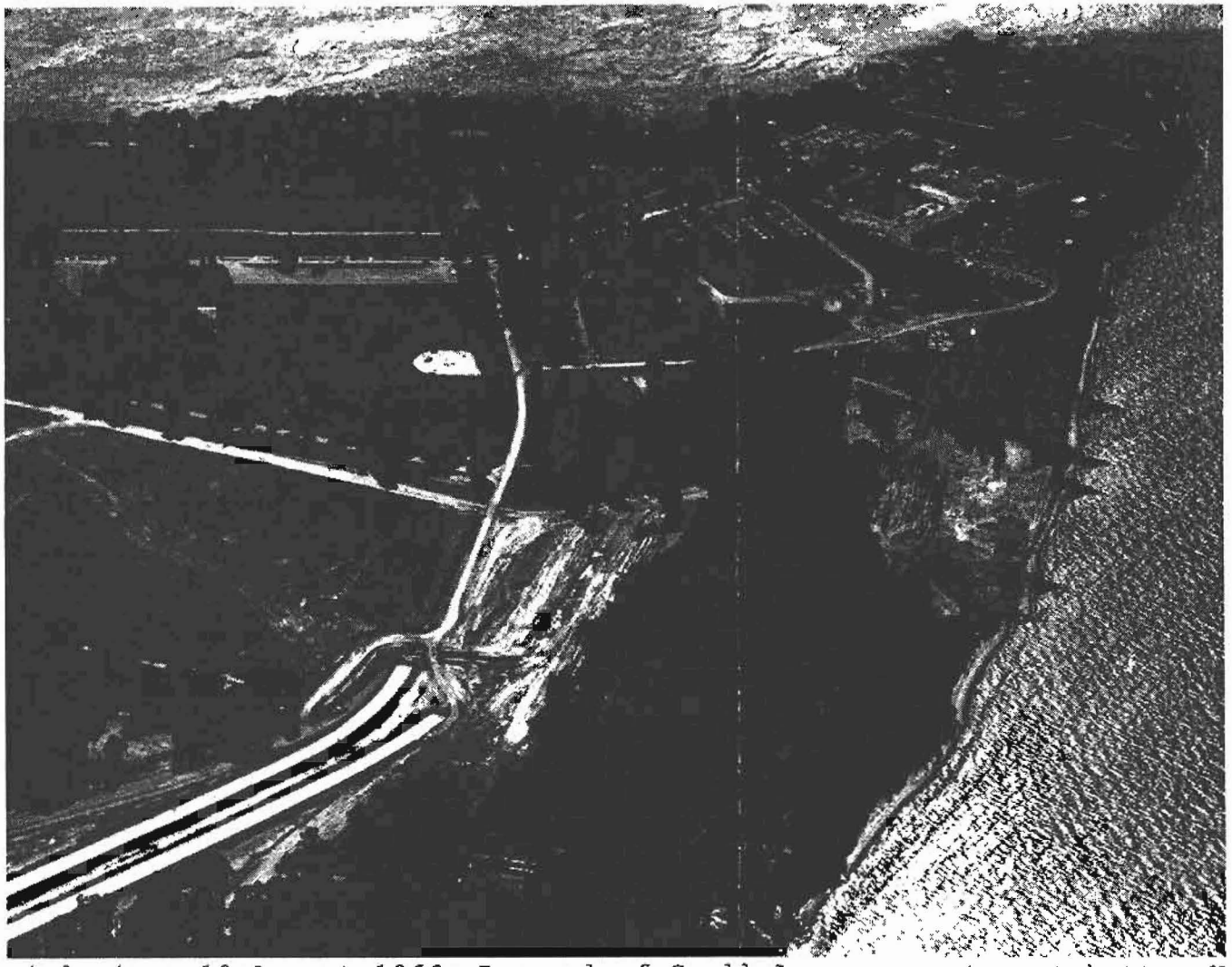
K-10. Aerial view of Ft. Niagara circa 1958. In the foreground is the old fort and in the background is the 1000 yard small arms range and target butts.



K-11. Aerial View Showing Skeet Range (Boxed Area). Circa 1960



K-12. Aerial view of Ft. Niagara circa 1960. In the foreground are the pads of the former POW camp and the Veteran's Housing buildings.



K-13. Aerial view, 18 August 1966. Removal of Small Arms range target butts, World War I training area, and skeet range during development of Ft. Niagara State Park.

K-14. 3" Stokes Mortar Rounds recovered off seawall of old fort in 1988. All were empty and inert.

K-15. 3″ Stokes Mortar rounds, MK VI Mortar Fuzes, and VB-1 Grenade Dischargers found during archeological dives in 1997. All were empty and inert.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
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APPENDIX L

HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS

APPENDIX L

HISTORICAL MAPS/DRAWINGS

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L-3 Fire Zone Map of Fort Niagara, New York, 1944. (B-60)

L-4 Demolition and Removal of Surplus Structures, Fort Niagara State Park, 1966. (B-73)

Dr. 189.-N.Y.-3.-1

FORTIFICATIONS
MAP FILE
Military Lands

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(16)

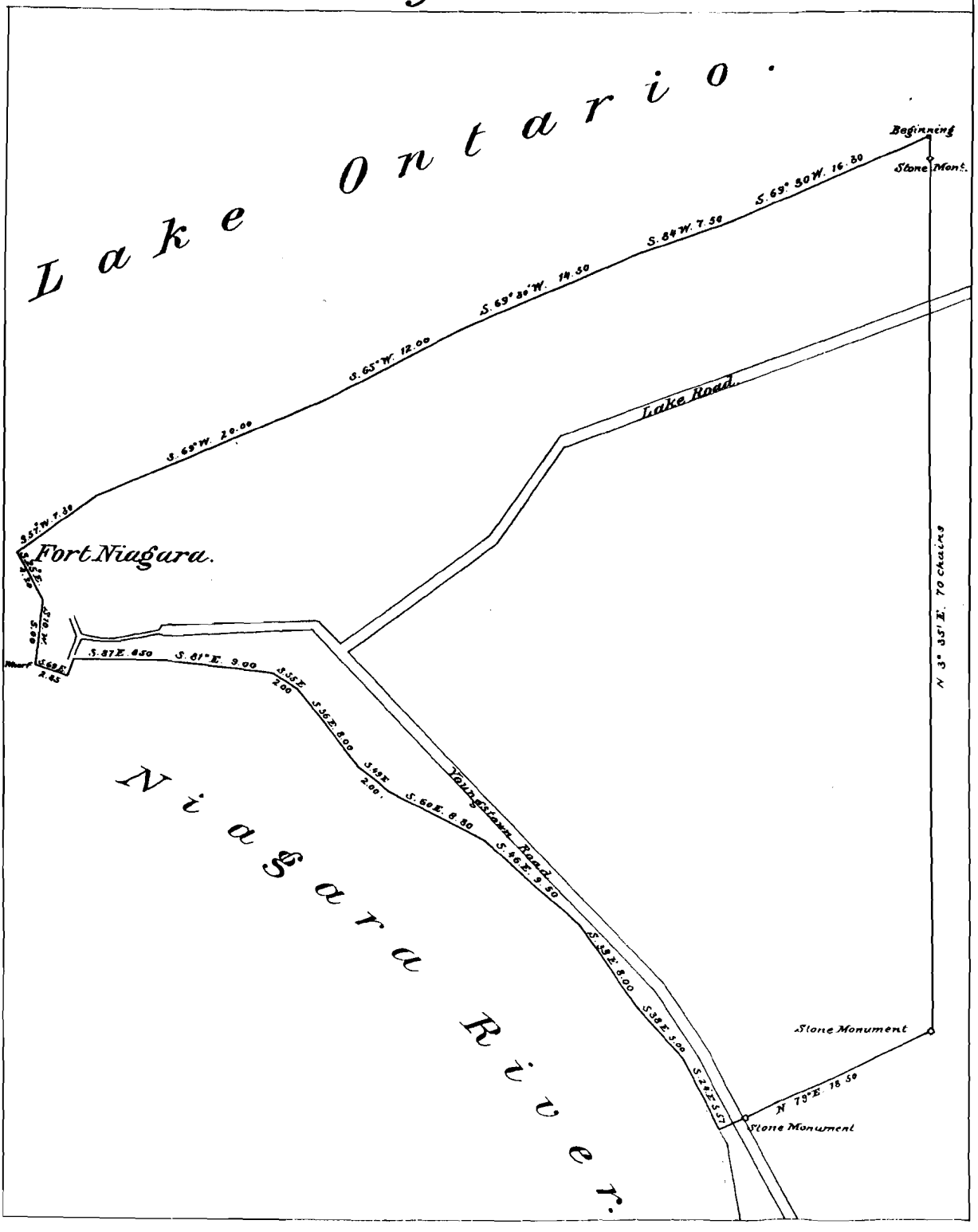
New York

Fort Niagara — Right bank of Niagara River at its mouth

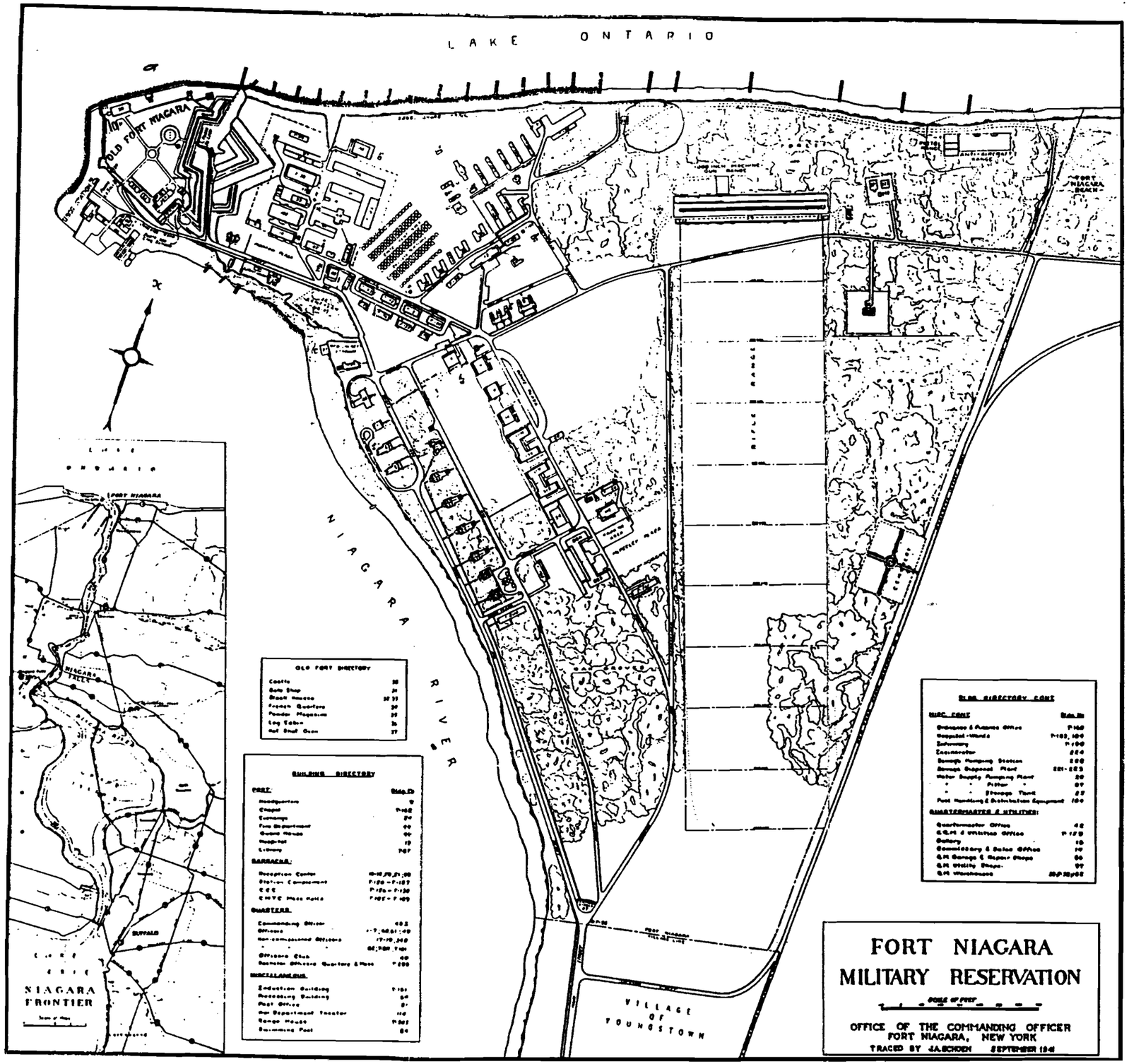
This land was granted to the United States by the State of New York July 8 1841 and contains 288½ acres

STATE OF NEW YORK.

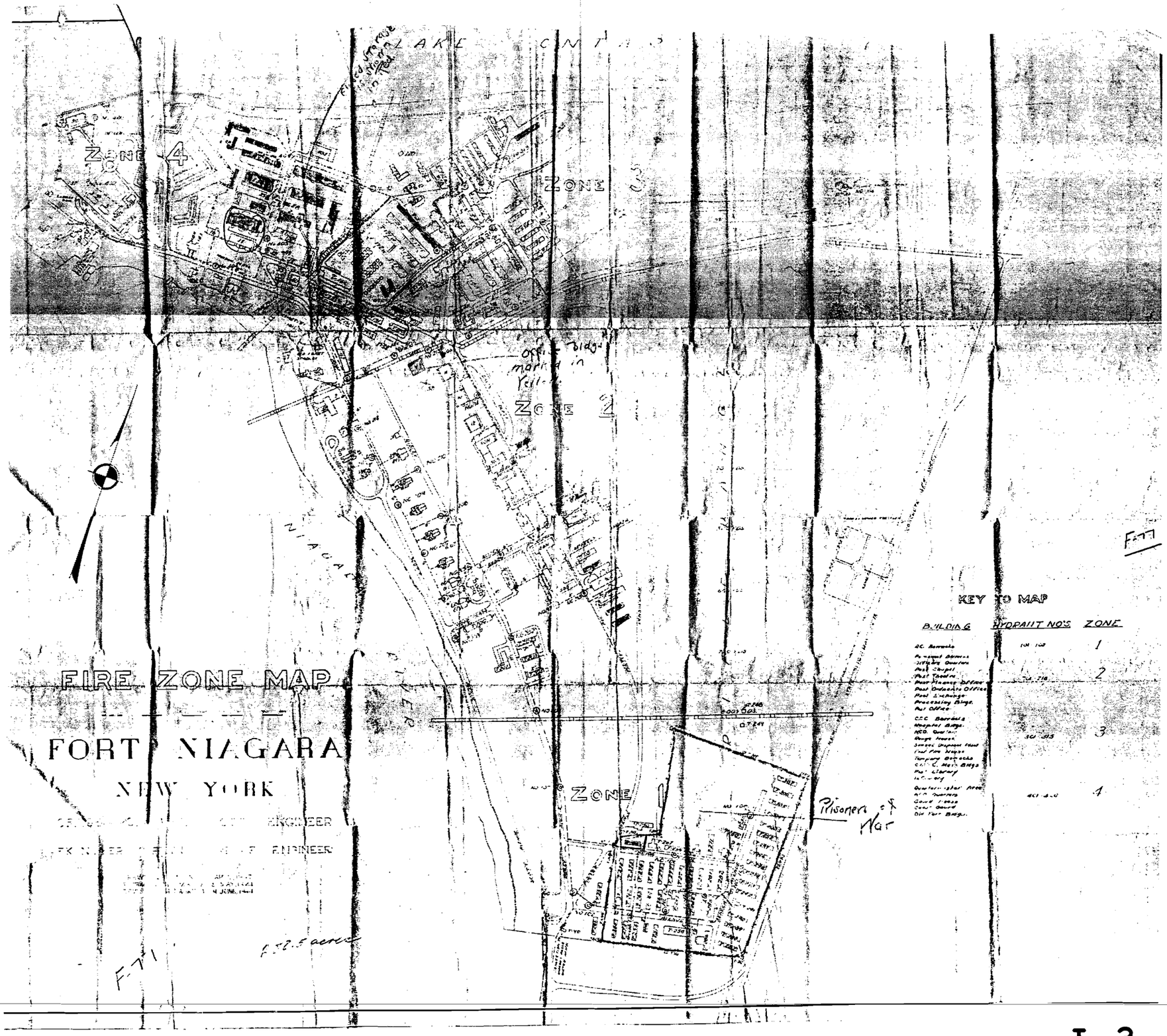
Fort Niagara Military Reservation.

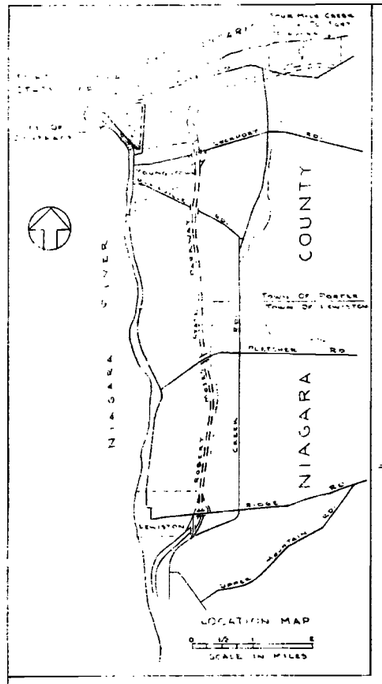


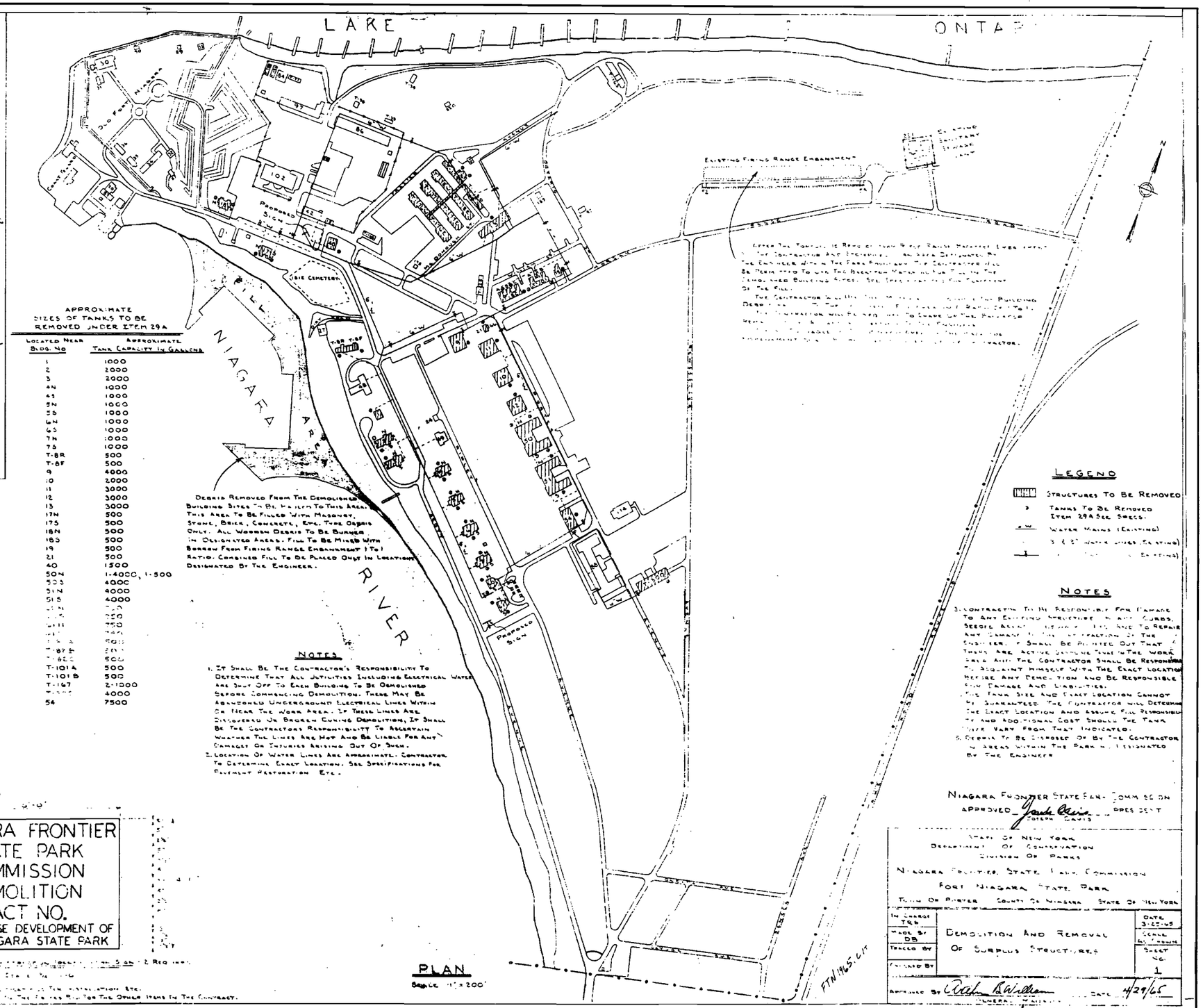
L-1


LAKE ONTARIO
OLD FORT NIAGARA
NIAGARA RIVER
NIAGARA FRONTIER
BUFFALO
NIAGARA FALLS
VILLAGE OF YOUNGSTOWN
OLD FORT DIRECTORY
BUILDING DIRECTORY
FORT NIAGARA
MILITARY RESERVATION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
FORT NIAGARA, NEW YORK
TRACED BY J.A.SCHOEN SEPTEMBER 1941

L-2


ZONE 4
ZONE 3
ZONE 2
ZONE 1
Prisoners of War
FIRE ZONE MAP
FORT NIAGARA
NEW YORK
KEY TO MAP
BUILDING
HYDRANT NOS
ZONE
1
2
3
4




LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA RIVER
Old Fort Niagara
Guard House
102
Proposed Sign
Water Tank
Jobie Cemetery
Existing Firing Range Embankment
Proposed Sign
Debris Removed From The Demolished Building Sites To Be Hauled To This Area This Area To Be Filled With Masonry, Stone, Brick, Concrete, Etc. Type Debris Only. All Wooden Debris To Be Burned In Designated Areas. Fill To Be Mixed With Borrow From Firing Range Embankment 1 To 1 Ratio. Combined Fill To Be Placed Only In Locations Designated By The Engineer.
N
PLAN
Scale 1" = 200'
FTN 1965 C.I.T.

Approximate Sizes of Tanks To Be Removed Under Item 29A

Located Near Bldg. No	Approximate Tank Capacity In Gallons
1	1000
2	2000
3	2000
4N	1000
4S	1000
5N	1000
5S	1000
6N	1000
6S	1000
7N	1000
7S	1000
T-8R	500
T-8F	500
9	4000
10	2000
11	3000
12	3000
13	3000
17N	500
17S	500
18N	500
18S	500
19	500
21	500
40	1500
50N	1-4000, 1-500
50S	4000
51N	4000
51S	4000
[illegible]	750
[illegible]	750
[illegible]	[illegible]
T-87 R	500
T-87 F	500
T-101A	500
T-101B	500
T-167	2-1000
[illegible]	4000
54	7500

Notes

1. It Shall Be The Contractor's Responsibility To Determine That All Utilities Including Electrical Water Are Shut Off To Each Building To Be Demolished Before Commencing Demolition. There May Be Abandoned Underground Electrical Lines Within Or Near The Work Area. If These Lines Are Discovered Or Broken During Demolition, It Shall Be The Contractors Responsibility To Ascertain Whether The Lines Are Hot And Be Liable For Any Damages Or Injuries Arising Out Of Such.
2. Location Of Water Lines Are Approximate. Contractor To Determine Exact Locations. See Specifications For Payment Restoration Etc.

Notes

Item No.	Bldg. No.
120DX-1A	1
120DX-2A	2
120DX-3A	3
120DX-4A	4
120DX-5A	5
120DX-6A	6
120DX-7A	7
120DX-8A	40
120DX-9A	41
120DX-10A	T-60
120DX-11A	51
120DX-12A	50
120DX-13A	13
120DX-14A	17
120DX-15A	11
120DX-16A	9
120DX-17A	21
120DX-18A	T-8R & T-8F
120EX-19A	T-300
120DX-20A	7
120DX-21A	18
120DX-22A	40
120DX-23A	19
120DX-24A	T-82ABC
120DX-25A	T-101
120DX-26A	3
120DX-27A	T-[illegible]W, T-175E
	T-[illegible]W, T-177E
	T-[illegible]W T-178E
	T-[illegible] T-180, T-167
120EX-28A	54
29A	Oil Storage Tanks

NIAGARA FRONTIER STATE PARK COMMISSION DEMOLITION CONTRACT NO. FIRST PHASE DEVELOPMENT OF FORT NIAGARA STATE PARK

Furnish [illegible] See Specifications For Payment To Be Full Compensation For Furnishing All The Items Called For In The Contract.

Legend

- Structures To Be Removed
- Tanks To Be Removed Item 29A See Specs.
- W — Water Mains (Existing)
- [illegible] 3 & 2" Water Lines (Existing)
- [illegible] Sewer Lines (Existing)

Notes

3. Contractor Will Be Responsible For Damage To Any Existing Structures, Walks, Curbs, Seeded Areas, Utilities, Etc. And To Repair Any Damage In The Construction Of The Facilities. It Shall Be Pointed Out That There Are Active Utilities In The Work Area And The Contractor Shall Be Responsible To Acquaint Himself With The Exact Location Before Any Demolition And Be Responsible For Damage And Liabilities.
4. The Tank Size And Exact Location Cannot Be Guaranteed. The Contractor Will Determine The Exact Location And Assume Full Responsibility And Additional Cost Should The Tank Size Vary From That Indicated.
5. Debris To Be Disposed Of By The Contractor In Areas Within The Park As Designated By The Engineer.

Niagara Frontier State Park Commission
Approved Joseph Davis President

State Of New York
Department Of Conservation
Division Of Parks
Niagara Frontier State Park Commission
Fort Niagara State Park
Town Of Porter County Of Niagara State Of New York

In Charge TRB	Demolition And Removal Of Surplus Structures	Date 3-29-65
Made By DB		Scale As Shown
Traced By		Sheet No. 1
Checked By		

Approved By Walter B. Williams Date 4/29/65

dp344 DEM

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX M

ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTSVILLE CENTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 1600
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35807-4301

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:
CEHNC-OE-DC (200-1c) 16 November 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, U.S. Army Engineer District,
Rock Island, ATTN: CENCR-ED-D, (Bob Hoffman)
Clock Tower Bldg., P.O. Box 2004,
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

SUBJECT: Results of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Report (ASR) and Fact Sheet for Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

1. The following ASR and Fact Sheet has been finalized:

PROJECT NUMBER:	SITE NAME:
C02NY061303	Fort Niagara
D01MA045001	Great Neck Target Range
J09AZ043905	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.5
J09AZ043906	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.6
J09AZ043907	Laguna Maneuver Area, Site No.7
F10OR053801	Portland Army Air Base
D01MA045301	Tisbury Great Pond
B08SD036402	Rapid City Small Arms Range Annex

2. Recommended strategy for future actions to be taken by the Project Manager is included in the enclosed fact sheet. Supporting data for TAG decisions are also included with the fact sheet.

3. Fact sheet, supporting data and corrected pages, due to prior reviews, are to be distributed with the subject ASR.

4. Subject ASR is considered to be final when enclosed fact sheet, supporting data and corrected pages are included as a part of the project package.

CEHNC-OE-C)

16 November 1999

SUBJECT: Review of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Review of Archives Search Report (ASR) for Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS)

5. If you have any questions concerning this action, please call me at 256-895-7[illegible], DSN 760-[illegible], or facsimile 256-895-1798.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Danny R. Mack

6 Encls

DANNY R. MACK
Archives Search Report Manager
Ordnance and Explosives Team

RESTORATION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES (FUDS)
PROJECT FACT SHEET
ORIGINAL DATE: January 1999
TAG REVIEW DATE: 22 September 1999

1. **SITE NAME:** Fort Niagara

SITE NUMBER: C02NY061300

LOCATION:
City: Youngstown
County: Niagara
State: New York

PROJECT NUMBER: C02NY061303

CATEGORY: OE

INPR RAC: 3

ASR RAC: 5

TAG RAC: 3

2. **POCs:**

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRICT:
Name: David Brouwer
Office: CENAN-PP-E
Phone: (732) 435-0079

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION:
Name: Eileen Barry
Office: CENAD-PM-M
Phone: (718) 491-8767

ASR/INPR TEAM:
Name: Richard L. Pike
Office: CEHNC-OE-DC
Phone: (256) 895-1559

HEADQUARTERS:
Name: James Gibson
Office: CEMP-RF
Phone: (202) 761-4709

ASR SUPPORT DISTRICT:
Name: Joe W. Vann III
Office: CEMVR-ED-DO
Phone: (309) 782-1484

ASR TECHNICAL REVIEWER:
Name: Richard A. Hale
Office: SIOAC-ESL
Phone: (918) 420-8825

3. **SITE DESCRIPTION:** The former Fort Niagara is located at the mouth of the Niagara River, near Youngstown, New York . The former Fort Niagara is owned by the State of New York and is managed as a state park by the Niagara Frontier State Park Commission.

4. SITE HISTORY:

a. The former Fort Niagara is a former colonial military outpost. Possession was taken by United States troops in 1796, under terms of the Jay Treaty of 1794. Fort Niagara was surrendered to Great Britain in 1813, and not reoccupied by the United States until 1815. It continued to serve as a small artillery and infantry garrison, being abandoned for brief periods of time, as soldiers were needed elsewhere.

b. On 8 July 1841, the Governor of New York conveyed 288.49 acres in fee to the War Department. Construction projects began and continued throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century including new gun platforms, barracks and a thousand-yard rifle range constructed in 1885. Fort Niagara was used as a training center for volunteers in the Philippine Insurrection of 1899, and as a Reserve Officers Training Camp in 1917-1918.

c. From 1922 until 1940, one battalion of the 28th Infantry garrisoned the former Fort Niagara. The post was also used as a Civilian Conservation Corps Camp and a Civilian Military Training Camp. In 1934 the fort was leased by the War Department to the Old Fort Niagara Association, a private historical organization which still controls this area, under the supervision of the Niagara Frontier Park Commission.

d. From 1941 until 1943 Fort Niagara served as a reception center for Army inductees. From 1944 until 1946 it served as a separation center and a German Prisoner of War Camp. On 22 January 1946, Fort Niagara was declared excess and the barracks were used as a veteran's housing project. On 2 May 1949, Fort Niagara's 288.49 acres in fee reverted to the State of New York, which in turn conveyed the site to the Niagara Frontier Park Commission.

e. From August 1949 until June 1953, Bldg. 13 and the surrounding 3.12 acres were leased and used by the U.S. Air Force as a radar site. In February 1953, the Department of the Army entered into a lease of 275 acres of Fort Niagara, for a period of three years. Excluded in this lease was the area known as Old Fort Niagara, the 1812 cemetery, and the U.S. Coast Guard Station. The Post served as Headquarters of the 2nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Group. A single battery of sixteen 90mm guns was actually stationed at the site, all other batteries being dispersed throughout the Niagara Frontier. The 90mm guns were test fired for range on January 8-20, 1954. These batteries soon became obsolete and were replaced by Nike

Missiles in 1955. None of these missile sites were actually located at Fort Niagara, however it remained the headquarters and support center. The lease of 1953 was extended and modified several times with property being returned to the state . The final closing ceremony for Fort Niagara was held 30 June 1963.

f. On 31 August 1964 the Department of the Army terminated its lease with the Park Commission and all lands and property reverted to the State of New York. In 1965-1966 the Niagara Frontier Park Commission removed most of the twentieth century buildings of New Fort Niagara to clear the area for a recreational park. Today the area remains as the Fort Niagara State Park.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Area A:	Size:	53.156 acres
	Former Usage:	Rifle Range /1000" Machine Gun Range
	Present Usage:	State Park
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence	No Ordnance Presence
Area B:	Size:	.572 acres
	Former Usage:	Pistol Range/ Antiaircraft Range
	Present Usage:	State Park
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence	No Ordnance Presence
Area C:	Size:	.116 acres
	Former Usage:	Skeet Range
	Present Usage:	State Park
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence	No Ordnance Presence
Area D:	Size:	230.656 acres
	Former Usage:	Military Reservation
	Present Usage:	State Park
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence	No Ordnance Presence
Area E:	Size:	1.653 acres
	Former Usage:	Offshore Dump
	Present Usage:	Lake Ontario Commercial and Rec. Waterway
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence:	Potential
	Type:	3" Stokes Mortar Practice, Inert MK VI Trench Mortar fuzes, VB-1 Grenade Dischargers

*Area F:	Size:	41,134.965 acres
	Former Usage:	90mm Firing Fan
	Present Usage:	Lake Ontario Commercial and Rec. Waterway
	Probable End Usage:	Same as Above
	Ordnance Presence Type:	Potential 90MM Projectiles

* The former Fort Niagara 90mm firing fan (Area F) is used to document the firing conducted and in no way should be construed as a part of the FDE, nor is it intended to become part of the FDE. It is used only for purposes of clarification. While DERP FUDS eligible, in accordance with current policy, it is not eligible for inclusion in the FUDS database.

6. CURRENT STATUS: The Archives Search Report (ASR) for the former Fort Niagara was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District in February 1999.

7. STRATEGY:

Area A:	NDAI
Area B:	NDAI
Area C:	NDAI
Area D:	NDAI
Area E:	EE/CA
Area F:	NDAI

8. ISSUES AND CONCERNS:

a. The Huntsville Center Technical Advisory Group (TAG) met and discussed this ASR on 22 September 1999. Potential ordnance presence and the resulting strategy determined for this site can be found in paragraphs 5 and 7 of this Fact Sheet. The TAG determined that a Risk Assessment Code (RAC) score of 3 was appropriate for this site, based on the potential presence of remaining ordnance in Area E of subject report. A revised RAC worksheet is attached.

b. There may be known Federally-and State-listed species occurring in the site area. An on-site inspection by appropriate State and Federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities.

9. SCHEDULED SUMMARY:

Phase	Original Start	Schedule Start	Actual Start	Original Complete	Schedule Complete	Actual Complete
EE/CA						

10. FUNDING/BUDGET SUMMARY:

Cost Model 5 (CM-5)		Program Funding	
Year	Phase	In-House	Contract
1	EE/CA	$100,000	$250,000

ED-ES provides estimate of EE/CA based on number of samples, size of area, plan of action, etc. This is a programming estimate to be used for programming project start in appropriate FY.

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION HUNTSVILLE — C02NY061303 — CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS — PROJECT: Archives Search Report - Fort Niagara, NY

☐ SITE DEV	☐ MECHANICAL	☐ SAFETY	☐ SYSTEMS ENG	REVIEW: Control# 3-98-99/S:5 Apr 99
☐ ENVIR PROT&UTIL	☐ MFG TECHNOLOGY	☐ ADV TECH	☐ VALUE ENG	DATE: 9 Mar 99
☐ ARCHITECTURAL	☐ ELECTRICAL	☐ ESTIMATING	☒ OE	NAME: Robert S. Bohannon 256-895-1793
☐ STRUCTURAL	☐ INST & CONTROLS	☐ SPECIFICATIONS	☐ OTHER	

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
		was made by the OE Safety Office, [illegible] cannot agree with the assignment of a Risk Assessment Code of 5 (NOFA). This disagreement is based on the following: a. In 1985 and 1986, unexploded ordnance was located and [illegible] by OE [illegible]. This OE was [illegible] that "much of the ordnance was exploded by the Army". The implication here is that this ordnance was HE loaded. b. In 1988, five Stokes mortar rounds were found just off the sea wall which "appear to be practice rounds" The report further states that "Apparently, an untold number of these were trashed in this area after World War I." c. The "grenade dischargers" were for the V-B French rifle grenade. This is a HE grenade fired using ball ammunition and did not have a practice version. Although no V-B grenades were reported on site, it could be inferred that they would be present due to the presence of the dischargers. d. No mention is made of the possible presence of tear gas grenades used during gas training, but Appendix F-1, Memorandum, Request for Report on Former Defense Sites, Abstract of Data Base, 25 May 1994, states in part: "Later we were sent into a smoke screen with our masks off. While in there were suprised by tear gas bombs...". e. Using the above information on the "potential" presence of	[illegible] written by archeologists, not [illegible] personnel. The proper term to have used was "counter-charged", not "exploded". After the Old Fort Niagara Association made it clear that these were to be retained as artifacts, the remainder were [illegible] retained by the Association. These were examined by the SI Team, as stated in the ASR, and found to be inert practice rounds. These were the earlier version where the body is cast in a single piece, and not the later version with threaded end caps (See Photograph X-15). There was no evidence of spotting charges or propelling increments. A few were fitted with MK VI trench mortar fuzes. These were without any reactive elements as the firing pin was clearly visible through the bottom. The staff archeologist clearly stated in Interview I-6 that no live rounds have been recovered at Ft. Niagara. Item 1b. : The response to Item 1a. applies to this comment as well. Item 1c.: There was an inert dummy VB Rifle Grenade which was used in practice. The Reference would be Ordnance Pamphlet No. 1743, "Description and Instructions for the Use of V.B. Rifle Grenade, Mark I", GPO: Washington, 1917. A copy of this pamphlet is attached. Only two dischargers were found, both were for the M1903 Rifle and were missing the locking mechanisms for

ACTION CODES: A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR; D - ACTION DEFERRED; W - WITHDRAWN; N - NON-CONCUR; VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED

CEHND FORM 7 (Revised)*

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U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DIVISION HUNTSVILLE CO2NY061303 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS PROJECT Archives Search Report - Fort Niagara, NY

☐ SITE DEV	☐ MECHANICAL	☐ SAFETY	☐ SYSTEMS ENG	REVIEW Control# 3-99-99/S:5 Apr 99
☐ ENVIR PROT&UTIL	☐ MFG TECHNOLOGY	☐ ADV TECH	☐ VALUE ENG	DATE 9 Mar 99
☐ ARCHITECTURAL	☐ ELECTRICAL	☐ ESTIMATING	☒ OE	NAME Robert S. Bohannon 256-895-1793
☐ STRUCTURAL	☐ INST & CONTROLS	☐ SPECIFICATIONS	☐ OTHER	

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
		[illegible] actual absence of ordnance to be seen on site, it is recommended that the RAC 2 be reduced to a RAC 3 for prioritizing the site.	attaching same to the rifle. The VG-1 rifle grenade [illegible] discharges I have personally examined which have been used were flattened at the lower end where they rest against the forestock and upper handguard as if they had received blows from a hammer. The two recovered at Fort Niagara were as [illegible]
			Item 1d.: [illegible] either tear gas or smoke in the RAC, as in the 50+ years since this memoir, no evidence of any remaining CWM material has been found despite heavy construction, UST removal, archeological digs and terraforming. Therefore they do not meet the definition of Potential OE. These items are discussed in paragraph 5.c. of the Findings and attached policy letter. **Item 1e: In the RAC worksheet prepared for this comment, the ordnance listed does not meet the definition of Potential Ordnance as stated in paragraph 7.a of the Findings. As to 90mm ammunition, as stated in Tables 2-1 and 3-1 of the Conclusions and Recommendations, current policy precludes the inclusion of Area F, 90 mm Firing Fan in the FUDS data base and therefore this data was not used in calculating the RAC. In short, no evidence was discovered which meets the definition for current day potential OE or CWM presence at the site and a RAC of 5 was assigned.**

ACTION CODES:
A - ACCEPTED/CONCUR
D - ACTION DEFERRED
W - WITHDRAWN
N - NON-CONCUR
VE - VE POTENTIAL/VEP ATTACHED

CEHND FORM 7 (Revised)*

03/23/1999 11:12 4951798 PAGE 05

U.S. ARMY ENGINEERING AND SUPPORT CENTER, HUNTSVILLE — CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS — **PROJECTS:** Fort Niagara, C02NY061303

X☐ **ASR/INPR TEAM**

REVIEW ASR
DATE September 1999
NAME Richard A. Hale (918)420-8825

ITEM	DRAWING NO. OR REFERENCE	COMMENT	ACTION
	Findings/ Conclusions		
1.	General	There were no major discrepancies noted during the technical review of this ASR. The difference in opinion between the author of the report and the safety reviewer appears to have been answered satisfactorily by the author.	Concur.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX N

PROJECT AREA BIBLIOGRAPHY

NOT USED

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

APPENDIX O

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APPENDIX O

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NEW YORK
PROJECT NUMBER C02NY061303

REPORT PLATES

LAKE ONTARIO

U.S.A. CANADA

NEW YORK ONTARIO

SITE LOCATION

FORT NIAGARA BEACH

FORT NIAGARA STATE PARK

NIAGARA ON THE LAKE

NIAGARA RIVER

YOUNGSTOWN

STELLA NIAGARA

LEWISTON

NIAGARA FALLS

BM 337
1163015 FT
376647 FT

385086 FT
1192727 FT
BM 280

FOURMILE CREEK STATE PARK

TOWERS CORNERS

HARRISON GROVE

UNEEDA BEACH

YOUNGSTOWN ROAD

YOUNGSTOWN ROAD

BRALEY ROAD

PORTER CENTER

BLAIRVILLE

BLAIRVILLE ROAD

ROBERT MOSES PARKWAY

PORTER CENTER ROAD

DICKERSONVILLE ROAD

RANSOMVILLE

SWANN ROAD

DICKERSONVILLE

MODEL CITY

UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD

PEKIN

RESERVOIR

RESERVOIR

N

STATE MAP OF NEW YORK

SITE LOCATION
SYRACUSE
ROCHESTER
BUFFALO
ALBANY
NEW YORK

VICINITY MAP

LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
SITE LOCATION
YOUNGSTOWN
NIAGARA FALLS
BUFFALO
ROCHESTER
BATAVIA
JAMESTOWN
MONROE CO
NIAGARA CO
ORLEANS CO
GENESEE CO
WYOMING CO
ERIE CO
CHAUTAUQUA CO
CATTARAUGUS CO
ALLEGANY CO

LEDGEND:

- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY ROAD
- USA/CANADA BOUNDARY
- SITE BOUNDARY
- STATE PLANE COORDINATES

3000 0 3000 6000 FEET

Revisions			
Symbol	Description	Date	Approved

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Designed by: J. VANN
Drawn by: G.L. WILLITS
Checked by: J.D. RUSSELL
Reviewed by: R.E. HOFFMAN
Approved by: JAMES V. MUDD COL., CE

US Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District

FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NY.

SITE MAP

Scales
Dates
Drawing Codes
Sheet reference numbers

Project Numbers
C02NY061303

PLATE 1

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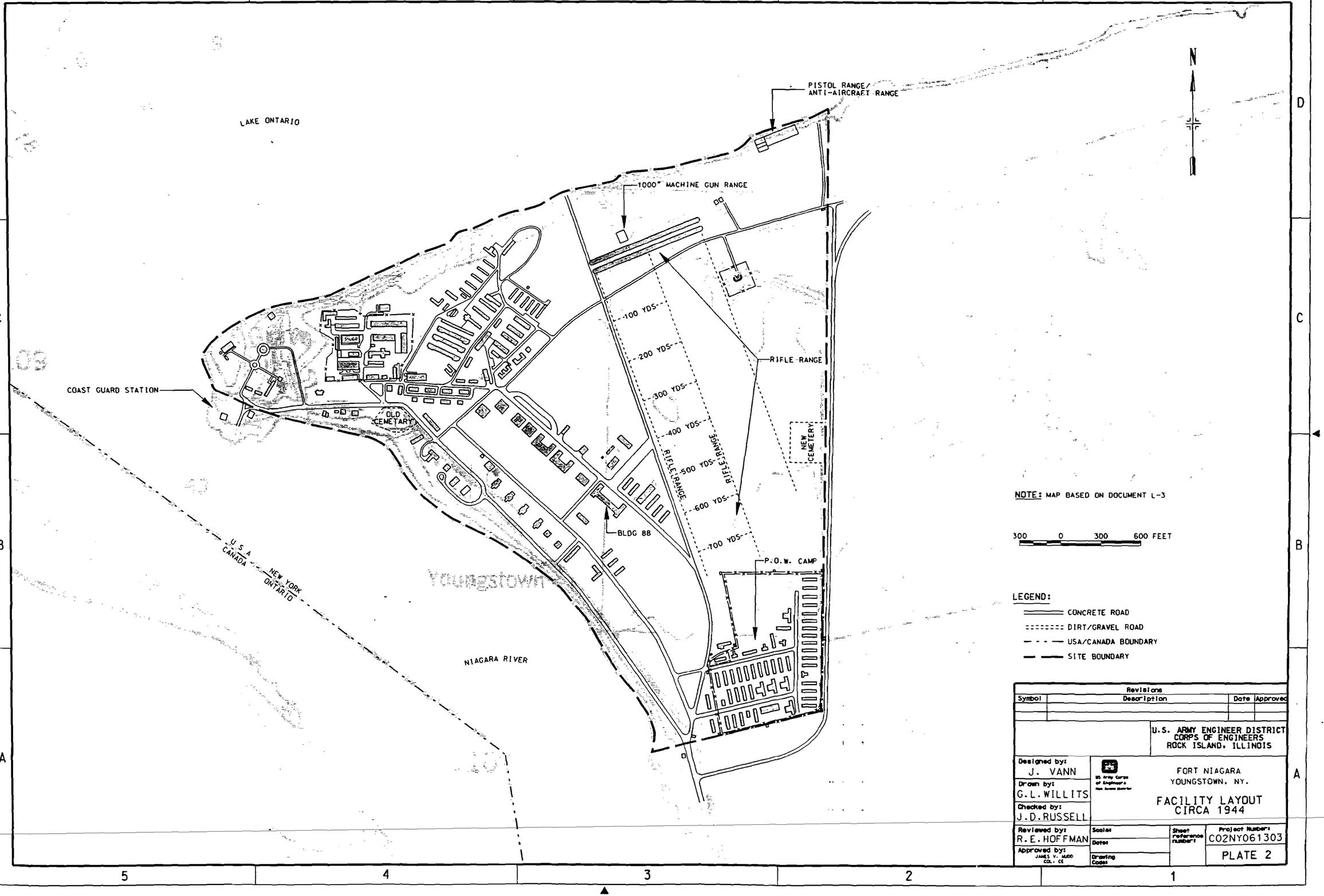

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FORT NIAGARA
YOUNGSTOWN, NY.

FACILITY LAYOUT
CIRCA 1944

Scales:
Dates:
Drawing Code:
Sheet reference number:

Project Number: C02NY061303

PLATE 2

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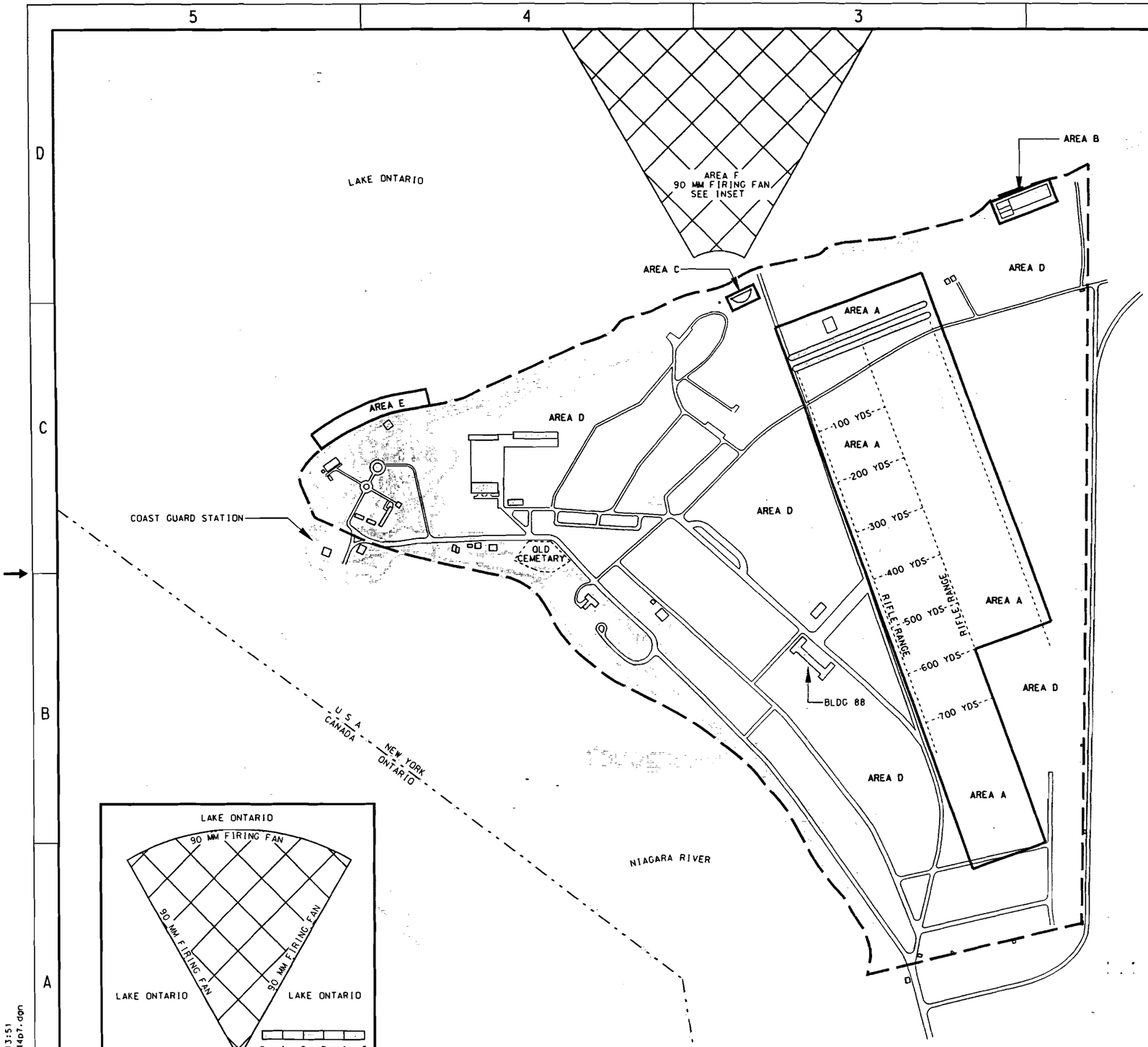

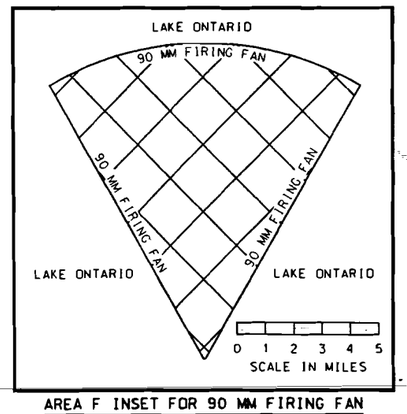

AREA F INSET FOR 90 MM FIRING FAN

N

PROJECT SUMMARY

AREA	DESCRIPTION	OE PRESENCE	ACREAGE
A	RIFLE RANGE/ 1000' MACHINE GUN RANGE	NONE	53.156
B	PISTOL RANGE/ ANTI-AIRCRAFT RANGE	NONE	.572
C	SKEET RANGE	NONE	.116
D	REMAINDER OF SITE	NONE	230.656
E*	OFFSHORE DUMP SITE	NONE	1.653
F**	90 MM FIRING FAN	POTENTIAL	41134.965
	TOTAL ACREAGE		41421.118

NOTE: * ADDITIONAL FUDS ACREAGE

** CURRENT POLICY PROHIBITS ADDITION TO DERP-FUDS DATA BASE

300 0 300 600 FEET

LEGEND:

- CONCRETE ROAD
- DIRT/GRAVEL ROAD
- USA/CANADA BOUNDARY
- SITE BOUNDARY

Revisions			
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U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
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ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

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Drawn by: G.L.WILLITS
Checked by: J.D.RUSSELL
Reviewed by: R.E.HOFFMAN
Approved by: JAMES V. MUDD COL. CE

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PROJECT AREAS

Scale:
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Project Number: C02NY061303

PLATE 3

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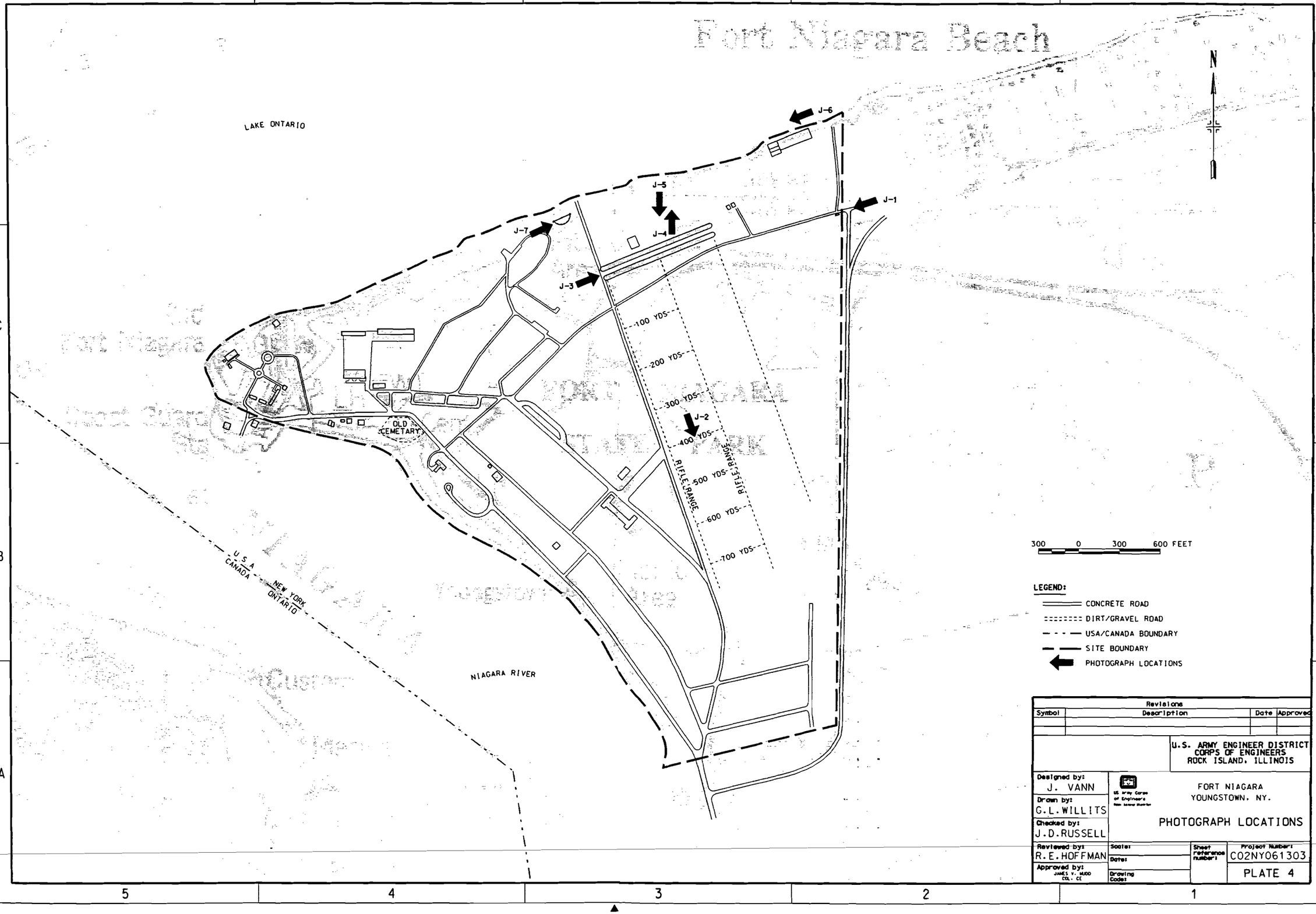
Fort Niagara Beach
LAKE ONTARIO
J-6
J-5
J-4
J-1
J-7
J-3
J-2
100 YDS
200 YDS
300 YDS
400 YDS
500 YDS
600 YDS
700 YDS
RIFLE RANGE
RIFLE RANGE
OLD CEMETARY
U S A
CANADA
NEW YORK
ONTARIO
NIAGARA RIVER
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PLATE 4
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